

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 412.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1853.

[PRICE 6d.]



TEMPERANCE LINE of
PACKETS from LONDON to AUSTRALIA.—
For ADELAIDE and PORT PHILLIP, the splendid,
new, first-class ship LUCONIA, 960 tons burden, to
sail in October. This very beautiful vessel sustains the high cha-
racter which this line has hitherto borne. Her 'tween decks are
7 feet 6 in height, with ample width of beam, carries a surgeon,
and is fitted with baths and washhouses. A well-selected library
will be put on board.—For Freight or Passage apply to
GRIFFITHS, NEWCOMBE, and Co., 27, Rood-lane, Fenchurch-
street, London.



TEMPERANCE LINE of
PACKETS from LONDON to AUSTRALIA,
with guarantee to land passengers and their luggage.
—For PORT PHILLIP and SYDNEY, the splendid,
new, British-built ship GRAHAM, 668 tons register, A 1 15 years;
lying in the East India Docks. The attention of passengers is re-
quested to the admirable arrangements of this vessel. The most
perfect system of ventilation will be adopted, the cabins will be
large and commodious, baths and washhouses will be erected on
decks, and a library of 200 volumes will be supplied for the pas-
sengers' use. Carries a surgeon. Price for single men or for
families, £21 per adult.—For Freight or Passage apply to GRIFFITHS,
NEWCOMBE, and Co., 27, Rood-lane, Fenchurch-street.

WANTED, to PURCHASE, a Complete
Copy of the NONCONFORMIST Newspaper. It must be
in good condition, and either bound or unbound.—Apply, stating
price, &c., to S. COCKSHAW, 6, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

TWO SISTERS want SITUATIONS to
serve in a SHOP. The elder would prefer a Shoe Shop.
A comfortable home more an object than salary.—Address, E. Q.,
Post-office, Godalming, Surrey.

CORT and PAUL, Leicester, Furnishing
and Manufacturing Ironmongers, are in want of an
ASSISTANT, well acquainted with the Trade, either married or
single.

TO GROCERS.—WANTED, by a
respectable Young Man, 25 years of age, a permanent
Situation in a Wholesale and Retail Establishment.—Address,
B. C., Post-office, Barnsley, Yorkshire.

TO GROCERS.—WANTS a Situation
as Head Counterman, an Active and Respectable Young
Man.—Address, W. W., care of E. MILLARD, Stationer, Parade,
Northampton.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—
WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a Steady, Active, and Busi-
ness-like Young Man, about 24 Years of Age, as Assistant. A
Member of an Independent Church preferred.—Apply to JOHN
YOXALL, Nantwich.

TO DRAPERS.—MESSRS. J. and J.
WHEELER, Wolverhampton, are in Immediate Want of
an Assistant; and, also, a Young Lady, as Saleswoman, in a
Bonnet and Millinery Room.

TO JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS, &c.—
WANTED, a Young Man who is well acquainted with the
above Business, and has also been accustomed to the Book-selling
and Stationary Departments. A Nonconformist preferred.—
Apply to Mr. J. S. CLARKE, Post Office, Peterborough.

TO SCHOOLMASTERS.—TO LET,
a desirable RESIDENCE at Thrapston, beautifully situated,
where a good School has for many years been conducted. This
would be an excellent opening for a person of Dissenting prin-
ciples.—Apply to M. J. T. NOTCULL, Bookseller, Thrapston.

A TRADESMAN wishes to place his
Daughter, aged Thirteen, with a Lady of Nonconformist
principles, to educate. Terms must be moderate, and the situation
healthy.—Address to Mr. J. PHILP, 2, Canterbury-terrace, Great
Dover-street, Newington.

GROCER'S APPRENTICE.—
WANTED, an active Youth as an Apprentice to the Grocery
Trade. Premium moderate. Satisfactory references will be given
and required.—Apply, personally, or by letter postage paid, to
JOHN BLAKE, Grocer, 2, High-street, Camberwell, Surrey.

SKETCHES of LONDON
PREACHERS. See the LONDON PULPIT in the WEEKLY
NEWS and CHRONICLE. A first-class family newspaper, pub-
lished every Saturday, price 6d., sent free by post on receipt of
Six Stamps.—Office, 337, Strand.

APARTMENTS.—To Let, Furnished, a
BED-ROOM and SITTING-ROOM, situated in an open,
airy part of the City; suitable for a Gentleman engaged in busi-
ness, of quiet habits, and desirous of a comfortable home. Terms
moderate.—For particulars, apply at No. 7, Bridgewater-square,
Aldersgate.

THE LONDON and PROVINCIAL
PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.—For Assuring a Weekly
Sum during Sickness, with or without Medical Attendance;
Endowments for Children, payable at a given age; and a certain
Amount at Death. With a Guarantee Fund of £5,000, in 2,500
Shares of £2 each. Offices, 19, Moorgate-street, where Pro-
spectuses and every other information may be obtained of JESSE
HOESON, Managing Director, or W. H. BONNER, Secretary.

ALBION TEMPERANCE HOTEL,
James-square,
EDINBURGH.

PHILP'S.—A Newly-Furnished, large,
First Class Family and Commercial House, immediately
behind the Register Office, quiet and airy.

TARIFF OF CHARGES:
Bed, 1s. 6d.; Breakfast, 1s. 6d.; Dinner, 2s.; Tea, 1s. 3d.
Servants, 1s. per day.

ARMSTRONG'S TEA WAREHOUSE,
42, Old Bond-street, Piccadilly.—All Teas are reduced 4d.
per pound. Large consumers are solicited to compare our Black
or Mixed Teas at 3s. 8d. per pound with any in London at the
price. Good Black Tea, 3s. 4d. and 3s. per pound; Pure Coffees,
1s., 1s. 2d., 1s. 4d., and 1s. 6d. per pound.

FIVE GUINEAS.—Mr. HALSE, the
Medical Galvanist, of 22, BRUNSWICK-SQUARE, LON-
DON, informs his friends that his FIVE GUINEA APPARATUSSES
are now ready.

Send two postage-stamps for his Pamphlet on Medical Gal-
vanism.

OBJECTIONS to the UNITARIAN
VIEWS on the ATONEMENT CONSIDERED AND AN-
SWERED.—A LECTURE on the above subject will be delivered
on TUESDAY NEXT, the 11th inst., at the Manor Rooms, Hack-
ney, by the Rev. W. JAMES, of Bristol.

To commence at 8 o'clock. Admission Free.

INDEPENDENCE of TURKEY.—
A PUBLIC MEETING will be held on FRIDAY EVENING
NEXT, the 7th inst., at the CITY OF LONDON TAVERN,
Bishopsgate-street, to support the Cause of Turkish Independence
against Russian Aggression. Several Noblemen, Members of
Parliament, and other influential Gentlemen, will attend. The
Chair will be taken at Seven o'clock precisely.

By order,
JOHN WILSON, Hon. Sec.

WHITTINGTON CLUB and METRO-
POLITAN ATHENÆUM. Library, Reading, and News
Rooms; Lectures, Classes, and Entertainments; Dining, Coffee,
Smoking, and Drawing Rooms.

Lecture, October 6th—"St. Domingo: its Revolutions and its
Heroes." By Mr. W. WELLS BROWN.

Subscription: £2 2s. the year; £1 1s. the half-year. Ladies
half these rates. Payable from the first of any month. No Ex-
TRAANCE FEE.

37, Arundel-street.
HENRY Y. BRACE.

THE NEW CONGREGATIONAL
CHURCH, British Schoolroom, &c., Winchester, will be
OPENED on TUESDAY, the 11th of October.

The Rev. J. MORISON, D.D., LL.D., of Trevor Chapel, Brompton,
London, will preach at Eleven o'clock in the Morning; and
the Rev. JAMES SHERMAN, of Surrey Chapel, London, will preach
at half-past Six in the Evening.

On the subsequent Lord's-day (October 16), the Rev. EDMUND
THORNTON, of Northampton, will preach in the same place,
at half-past Ten in the Morning, and at half-past Six in the
Evening.

Collections will be made after each of the above Services.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION of
ENGLAND and WALES.—The AUTUMNAL MEETING
of the Congregational Union will be held (D.V.), in MAN-
CHESTER, on MONDAY, the 24th instant, and three following
days.

Ministers and other gentlemen intending to be present at the
Assembly, and requiring hospitable entertainment, are requested
to send their names, without delay, to the Rev. A. E. PEARCE,
Manchester, or to the Rev. G. SMITH, 4, Blomfield-st., Ect,
Finsbury.

GEORGE SMITH, } Secretaries.
ROBERT ASHTON, }

October 4, 1853.

FOR PEREMPTORY SALE,
CARLISLE CHAPEL, KENNINGTON.

Mr. W. H. HEWITT has received instructions to SELL by
AUCTION, at the Mart, opposite the Bank of England, on Tuesday,
October 25th, at 12 o'clock, an ELIGIBLE LEASEHOLD PRO-
PERTY, known as CARLISLE CHAPEL, situate on the South side
of Kennington-lane, in a respectable neighbourhood. The Premises
are in substantial repair, and contain Organ, Stoves, Gas Fittings,
and every requisite convenience, with good Vestry-room attached.
May be viewed on Tuesday and Friday in each week until the
sale, between Eleven and One o'clock, and particulars, with con-
ditions of sale, obtained at the Mart; of Messrs. Bridges, Mason
and Bridges, Solicitors, 23, Red Lion-square; and of Mr. W. H.
Hewitt, Auctioneer, Land Agent, &c., 11, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-
square.

OUT of the FRYING-PAN into the
FIRE; wearing air-tight garments to exclude rain.
BERDOE'S VENTILATING WATERPROOF OVERCOATS resist
any amount of rain without confining perspiration—the fatal ob-
jection to all other Waterproofs; and being free from vulgar
singularity, are adapted, not merely for rainy weather, but for
general use at all times. Price 45s. One of the largest stocks in
London of superior OVERCOATS, of every kind. CAPES,
SHOOTING-JACKETS, LADIES' CLOAKS, MANTLES,
HABITS, &c., all thoroughly Waterproof.

W. BERDOE, 96, NEW BOND-STREET; and 69, CORNHILL
(only).

NOTICE.

THE AUTUMNAL MEETING
of the SURREY MISSION SOCIETY will be held at
UNION and SALEM CHAPEL, BRIXTON-HILL, on TUESDAY,
NOVEMBER 8, 1853.

COALS, 28s. Best.—R. S. DIXON and
SON having Colliers which "tower their masts and deliver
alongside their Wharf, they SUPPLY the BEST COALS direct
from the Ship.—Providence Wharf, Belvidere-road, Lambeth.

HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTION,
No. 1, PULLIN'S-ROW, ISLINGTON-GREEN.—This
Institution is open daily, from 9 till 12 in the morning, and from
5 till 7 in the evening, for the treatment of the sick on the Homoeo-
pathic principles of medicine. Gratuitous Patients are received
on Monday and Thursday mornings, from 9 till 11 o'clock.

BANK of VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.—
The LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK are prepared to
ISSUE, at their Head Office in Lothbury, LETTERS of CREDIT
and BILLS at Thirty Days' Sight upon the Bank of Victoria,
Melbourne, Port Phillip, and upon the Branches of that Bank at
Geelong and Belfast at a charge of 2 per cent.

J. W. GILBERT, General Manager.

TO PARENTS.—A LADY residing in the
county of HUNTINGDON educating her two children at
home, would be glad to receive, as companion for her little boy, a
Young Gentleman to educate with him, about eight years of age.
The advertiser offers every home comfort, also the advantage of a
sound and genteel education, as a superior Governess is engaged.
A companion for her child being the chief object, terms would be
moderate. References given and required. Address, P. Y., Mr.
EMERY'S, St. Neots, Hunts.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—
The Rev. CHARLES FOX VARDY, A.M., who receives
into his family Six Students, has at present some VACANCIES
for the approaching session. The residence, semi-detached, is
most healthfully and pleasantly situated, 29, Amptill-square,
adjoining Euston Station, and within ten minutes' walk of the
College. For terms and references, apply as above, or see the
College Register of Students' Residences.

FUTVOYE and Co., 154, Regent-street,
Jewellers, Dressing-case makers, &c., desire the inspection
of the nobility, gentry, and public to their new and elegant
STOCK, comprising every novelty for use and ornament. Gold
watches, four holes jewelled, horizontal escapement, warranted,
£4 4s.; silver watches, £2 10s.; solid gold chains, of their own
manufacture, sold at per ounce, and the fashion only charged.
The gold in the chains, and in all articles of jewellery, guaranteed
and repurchased at the price charged. Splendid new assortment
of bracelets, rings, &c., designed expressly for them by native
and foreign artists. Every description jewellery pur-
chased for cash, or taken in exchange.

THE FOUNDATION STONE of the
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH and SCHOOLS, Battle-
bridge, Pentonville, is intended to be laid on TUESDAY, October
11th, at half-past 3 p.m. precisely, by SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq.
The Rev. Dr. LEITCHFIELD has engaged to deliver the Address.
At half-past 5 there will be a TEA MEETING (Tickets 1s. each),
and at 7 a PUBLIC MEETING, at TONBRIDGE CHAPEL, New-
road. The Revs. J. C. Harrison, W. Brock, J. W. Richardson,
J. Rogers, C. Gilbert, T. G. Horton, T. E. Thoresby, J. C. Gall-
away, A.M., E. Cornwall, J. Davies, and T. Seavill. T. Spalding,
Esq., Eusebius Smith, Esq., E. Swaine, Esq., with other ministers
and gentlemen, are expected to be present.

BAZAAR for the SALE of USEFUL
and ORNAMENTAL ARTICLES on behalf of the NEW
SCHOOL ROOMS in connexion with EBENEZER CHAPEL,
SHADWELL, will be held in STEPNEY MEETING SUNDAY-
SCHOOL ROOMS, Garden-street, Stepney, on Tuesday, Wednes-
day, and Thursday, the 11th, 12th, and 13th October, 1853.

The Ladies conducting the Bazaar earnestly invite the co-
operation of all interested in the instruction of the young.
The New School Rooms will accommodate above Seven Hun-
dred Children, with separate Class-rooms for the elder scholars;
and provide facilities for good Day Schools, not hitherto afforded,
and suitable Vestries for the Pastor and Deacons.

Contributions to the Building Fund, or articles for the Sale,
will be thankfully acknowledged by Mrs. J. FISHER, 5, Union-
terrace, Commercial-road East, of whom Tickets of Admission to
the Bazaar may be obtained at One Shilling each, Children under
14 years of age, Sixpence,—to be allowed on the purchase of any
article.

Doors open at Twelve o'clock, and close at Nine.

Blackwall Omnibuses from the Bank every quarter of an
hour, passing the end of Grosvenor-street, Commercial-road,
leading direct to Stepney Meeting.

THE NEW ASYLUM for FATHERLESS
CHILDREN, STAMFORD-HILL.

Under the Patronage of Her MAJESTY the QUEEN.

INSTITUTED 1844.

Designed to receive and Educate Fatherless Children, from
the earliest Infancy throughout the whole period of Childhood,
without distinction of Age, Sex, Place, or Religious Connexion.

The Next HALF-YEARLY ELECTION of this Charity will
occur on the THIRD MONDAY in JANUARY next. All applica-
tions should be made forthwith to the Office, where Forms of
Applications for Candidates, and Lists of Subscribers, may be had
gratuitously, and every information on any day from Ten till
Four. Subscriptions most thankfully received.

DAVID W. WIRE, } Hon. Secs.
THOMAS W. AVELING, }

N.B.—All communications and Subscriptions to be addressed
to Mr. JOHN CUZNER, Sub-Secretary, and Post-office Orders
made payable to him at the Office, 32, Poultry.

SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE.

IS THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR SOLID SILVER.

MANUFACTORY, 18, POULTRY (near the Mansion House), LONDON.

THIS unrivalled production continues to give the same satisfaction as when first introduced by SARL and SONS, ten years ago. From its intrinsic value, and brilliant appearance, it far surpasses all other substitutes for solid silver. A new and magnificent stock has just been completed for the present season, to which public inspection is respectfully invited. It comprises SPOONS and FORKS, CORNER DISHES and COVERS, DISH COVERS, EPERGNEs and CANDELABRAS with Beautiful Figures and Classical Designs, TEA and COFFEE EQUIPAGES, CRUET FRAMES, CAKE BASKETS, CANDLESTICKS, SALVERS, TEA TRAYS, DECANTER STANDS, LIQUEUR FRAMES, TEA URNS and KETTLES, SOUP and SAUCE TUREENS, with every article requisite for the Dinner, Tea, or Breakfast Service. Pamphlets, containing drawings and prices of all the articles, gratis, and sent postage free to all parts of the kingdom. Any article may be had separately as a sample.

SOLE INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

SARL and SONS, 18, POULTRY,

(Near the MANSION HOUSE), LONDON.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

SARL and SONS, WATCH MANUFACTURERS, 18, POULTRY (near the Mansion House), invite attention to their new and very extensive STOCK of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES. The patterns are of the latest style, and the movements of the most highly-finished description. Every make can be had. The following prices will convey an outline of the Stock, combining economy with quality:—

	Gold Cases and Dials.	Silver Cases.
Watches of the Horizontal make, jewelled in four holes, main-taining power, 1st size.....	5 10 0	2 18 0
Ditto, 2nd size.....	7 10 0	3 3 0
Ditto, 3rd size.....	8 10 0	3 10 0
Patent lever movements, detached escapements, jewelled in four or six holes, 2nd size.....	9 9 0	3 18 0
Ditto, with the flat, fashionable style, with the most highly-finished movements, jewelled in ten extra holes, 3rd size.....	14 14 0	5 18 0

A written warranty for accurate performance is given with every watch, and a twelvemonth's trial allowed. A very extensive and splendid assortment of fine gold neck-chains; charged according to the weight of sovereigns.
A pamphlet containing a list of the prices of the various articles in gold and silver, may be had gratis.—Address,

SARL and SONS, 18, POULTRY,
(Near the MANSION HOUSE) LONDON.

CONGREGATIONAL PSALMODY.—

The Rev. J. J. WAITE will Lecture and Conduct Classes at—

CAMBRIDGE, Monday and Tuesday evenings, October 10, 11, 17, 18, 24, 25.

HACKNEY, St. Thomas's-square Chapel, Wednesday evenings, from October 12 to December 28.

BLUNTISHAM, Hunts, Thursday and Friday evenings, October 13, 14, 20, 21, 27, 28.

WOODHURST, Hunts, Saturday evenings, with an Instructional and Devotional Service on Sunday afternoons, October 15, 16, 22, 23, 29, 30.

THE HALLELUJAH, Enlarged Edition, Parts I. and II., published by Mr. Snow, to be used in the Class at Hackney, and Part I. in the other Classes.

Books and memoranda admitting to the Course to be obtained in the several localities.

Letters may be addressed to Rev. J. J. WAITE, 48, Gibson-square, Islington; or to 3, Moorfield-place, Hereford.

KING EDWARD RAGGED AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS AND EASTERN REFUGE, ALBERT-STREET, BUXTON-STREET, SPITALFIELDS.

Under the Patronage of

The Countess of Shaftesbury. Mrs. W. W. Champneys.
The Countess Mansvers. Mrs. Samuel Gurney, Jun.
The Lady Radstock. Mrs. Edmund Gurney.
Lady Beauchamp Proctor.
The Lady Mayoress.

A SALE of USEFUL and ORNAMENTAL ARTICLES, of various descriptions, will be held on Wednesday, the 19th, and Thursday the 20th October instant, on the Premises on Ladgate-hill, about to be occupied by the Milton Club, by permission of the Committee.

Tickets of Admission, One Shilling each, obtainable at Nisbet and Co.'s, Berners'-street; Seeley's, Strand; Ward and Co.'s, Paternoster-row; Jackson's, Islington; Meade and Powell's, Whitechapel; and the undersigned,

H. R. WILLIAMS, Hon. Sec.,
2, Pembury-grove, Hackney.

Doors open from Twelve to Eight p.m., each day. Children accompanying their friends admitted free.

NATIONAL FREEHOLD - LAND SOCIETY.

WEEKLY REPORT, October 1, 1853.

	Last Totals.	During the Week.	Present Totals.
Cash received.	£580,203 3 1	£5,417 16 8	£585,620 19 9
Shares issued.	63,903	407	64,310

VALID SHARES DRAWN DURING THE WEEK.

7,735, 61,756, *14,300 to *44,362, *14,540 to *14,542, 34,666, 22,985, 23,821, *45,006, *45,007, 49,210, 37,652, 60,866, 62,902, 61,847, 34,713, 6,513, 47,210, 21,647, 55,880, 43,193, 48,674, 56,278, *10,318 to *10,320, 12,170, 63,986, 42,921, *30,063, *30,064, *27,432 to *7,434, 36,245, 29,182, 31,700, *3,018, *63,019, *63,461 to *63,463, 48,538, 52,665, 46,968, 47,485, 20,230, 57,122, 60,888, 21,403, 56,039, 48,209, 51,665, 62,676.

* Grouped.

The shares numbered 59,813, 19,016, 31,663, 31,975, 21,309, 26,408, 42,081, 5,803, 33,569, 44,132, 1,805, 57,2 5, 30,441, 43,008 and 41,922 were also drawn, but as the subscriptions thereon were in arrear, the holders thereof have lost the benefit of this drawing. Copies of the Prospectus, Rules, and last Annual Report, may be obtained at the Office, or by post, gratis.

W. E. WHITTINGHAM, Secretary.

14, Moorgate-street.

ARNOLD'S CLOCK MANUFACTORY.

—OFFICE, HALL, SHOP, and PUBLIC DIALS, THREE GUINEAS; to Strike, Half-a-Guinea extra. Only best work. Constantly renewed stock of elegant Drawing-room Clocks, under glass shades, from 37s. 6d.

Orders received for the erection of Public, Church, or Turret Clocks, of any size or complication, in any part of the Kingdom.

PUBLIC NOTICE is invited to the character of the Stock at the well-known Manufactory. The wholesale trade is now declined, to allow of undivided attention to the Retail friends of the Establishment, who will henceforth be supplied at the trade prices, careful regard being observed in all transactions, to the high and long-maintained reputation of the house.

Best Work Only—Trade Prices—Delivered Free.

ARNOLD, WATCHMAKER,

59 and 60, RED LION-STREET, HOLBORN, LONDON.

THE TEA DUTY IS NOW REDUCED.

and we are enabled to sell Prime Congou Tea at 3s. per lb.; the Best Congou Tea at 3s. 4d.; Rich Rare Souchong Tea, at 3s. 6d.; Green Tea at 3s. 4d. and 3s. 8d.; Prime Green Tea at 3s. 6d.; and delicious Green Tea at 5s.

Send our friends to buy Tea at our present dearer. Those who purchase now will

is now 1s. per lb.; the Best Mocha

and other goods, sent carriage free, by our own ships, within eight miles; and Teas, Coffees, and Spices, sent to any part of England, if to the value of 10s.

JAMES WATSON and COMPANY,

TEA AND COLONIAL MERCHANTS,

No. 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET,

CITY, LONDON.

A General Price Current Free by Post on application.

IRISH NATIONAL BOARD OF

EDUCATION SCHOOL BOOKS, published by authority of the above Board, to be had at reduced prices of THOS. HARRISON, 59, Pall-mall, London. Lists, with prices affixed, forwarded gratis on application.

MILL-HILL SCHOOL, Hendon

Middlesex.

Head Master, Rev. PHILIP SMITH, B.A.

Applications for the admission of pupils, and for preliminary information, may be made to the Head Master, or to the Secretary.

By order of the Committee, ALGERNON WELLS, Secretary.

Old Jewry-chambers.

PORTLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL, PLYMOUTH.

Conducted by Mr. R. F. WEYMOUTH, M.A. (London), M.R.A.S. &c., &c.

THE higher Mathematical Classes receive the benefit of the superintendence and lectures of the REV. PROFESSOR NEWTH, M.A.,

Fellow of University College, London, author of "Elements of Statics," &c.

The course of studies pursued is suitable, as preparatory either for a college course, or for professional or commercial life.

The house is very healthily situated in the highest part of the town, and close to the northern outskirts, but at a convenient distance for sea-bathing.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES,

KING-STREET, LEICESTER. The MISSES MIALI, whose School has been established for upwards of Ten Years, will have VACANCIES for BOARDERS after the Christmas Vacation. The advantages enjoyed by their Pupils are of a superior order, affording them a liberal and solid education; the strictest attention being paid to the formation of their character, and to their moral and religious training. The course of instruction pursued in this Establishment is based upon the principle of natural and careful cultivation, rather than of constrained exertion—of developing the characteristic capabilities of the children under their care, rendering their studies a pleasure rather than a task.

TERMS, THIRTY GUINEAS PER ANNUM.

The best masters are engaged for French, German, Drawing, Music, Singing, and Deportment.

The Michaelmas quarter commenced on the 3rd of October.

References:—Rev. G. Legge, LL.D., Rev. J. P. Mursell, and Rev. J. Smedmore, Leicester; Rev. J. Sutcliffe, Ashton-under-Lyne; Mr. Sunderland, Aston-under-Lyne; and their brothers, Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford; Rev. G. R. Miall, Ullesthorpe, and E. Miall, M.P., Editor of the *Nonconformist*, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

FRENCH and GERMAN EDUCATION

In FRENCH.—Parents anxious to secure for their Daughters the French and German accent, without a residence abroad, will be glad to learn that MESDEMOISELLES CHENAUD having passed some time in Germany, are now residing in Norwood, Surrey, where they receive a few Young Ladies. Having made themselves conversant with different plans of teaching, they are able to combine that which they have observed and approved, with that which their own ingenuity and devotion may suggest in the application to the individual.

The chief advantage of the School is that all the intercourse is carried on in French. The Young Ladies are waited on by a French maid, and Mesdemoiselles Chenaud do not fear to promise the results of a Continental stay, combined with the thoroughness of an English Protestant Education.

References are kindly permitted to
REV. CESAR MALAN, D.D., GENEVA.
REV. M. BROWN, LL.D., Cheltenham.
REV. B. KENT, Norwood.
MRS. A. REED, Hackney.
MRS. Wm. FLISON, Cheltenham.
F. MARCILLAR, Esq., Geneva, &c., &c.

Prospectuses may be obtained by addressing, MESDEMOISELLES CHENAUD, Norwood, Surrey.

ESTABLISHED 1726.

CHAPLIN and LAMBERT, TALLOW

MELTERS, CANDLE MANUFACTURERS, OIL and ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN, 89 and 90, LEATHER-LANE, HOLBORN, beg to suggest to their numerous friends and others who are about to lay in their Winter's stock, that every article supplied at their Establishment is of first-rate quality, and charged at the lowest remunerative price.

A List of Articles, with prices annexed, sent post free on application.

Orders with remittances promptly executed, and delivered at any of the Metropolitan Railway Stations.

C. and L. particularly recommend their TOWN TALLOW MADE CANDLES.

Price's and Palmer's Composite and Metallic Candles at manufacturer's prices.

Purchasers of C. and L.'s celebrated Stamped Soaps will have the full amount of benefit accruing from the repeal of the duty.

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4s. per dozen quarts, 2s. 6d. per dozen pints; SCOTCH ALE, 5s. per dozen quarts, 3s. per dozen pints.

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London: WOTHERSPOON, MACKAY, and Co., 66, Queen-street, Cheapside. Glasgow: ROBERT WOTHERSPOON and Co., 40, Dunlop-street.

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DOZEN QUARTS, by taking Six Dozen; a less quantity 4s. per Dozen.

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIII.—NEW SERIES, NO. 412.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1853.

[PRICE 6d.]

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

A WORD IN THE EAR OF OUR FRIENDS.

IN our last number we endeavoured to justify to the minds of our readers the deep solicitude we feel in regard to the character and results of the approaching Triennial Conference of the British Anti-state-church Association. That solicitude constrains us now to plead with our friends, and to urge them, with all the earnestness of which we are capable, to prompt and practical action in this matter.

We base our appeal to them, in the first instance, upon the larger amount of disinterested self-sacrifice which attendance at the Conference will this year entail. The season is not a genial one. It offers no collateral attractions. On the present occasion we are unable to set-off solid duty with any garnish of pleasure. The metropolis at this time of the year exhibits no alluring charms—no incidental and by-the-bye recommendations. There is no special excitement to stir up drowsy interest. We shall not come together to celebrate a triumph—nor to bask in the sunlight of our own glory. Our task will be one of sheer business, not without its annoyances, difficulties, or dangers. Although of incalculable importance, it will not be showy, and will require for its due performance those high moral qualifications the exercise of which implies self-restraint rather than self-indulgence. All this, if we mistake not our men, instead of inclining them to absent themselves, will determine them, if possible, to be present. The occasion is precisely adapted to bring out their true mettle. They will come, simply *because they are wanted*—because fidelity to a sacred trust enjoins them—because the cause which they love can be really served by their self-denial. In moral warfare veterans are never more confidently to be relied upon than when every issue, humanly speaking, is left to their steadfastness. We have faith enough in our friends to rejoice that an opportunity now occurs which will put their professions to a searching test, and we exult in the expectation that they will prove, by their conduct, the sincerity and depth of their convictions.

We back this appeal by another consideration which we know will have some weight. Our friends may lay their account to miss from the Conference some who have heretofore been prominent, and whose presence was always warmly welcomed. We will not now go into their supposed or assigned reasons for their vacated seats on the present occasion. In some cases, we fear, the *Nonconformist* has been the offender—in some, the Editor of the *Nonconformist* in his individual

capacity—and in some, a change of their views as to the spirit in which the great problem of State establishments of religion is to be worked out. At any rate, there will be a few defections which most of us will painfully regret. But we should count our past labours vain if these personal matters could overbear in our readers the interest they take in the principles involved. We trust that the good cause has made sufficient progress not only to live but to flourish whoever may abandon it. Nay! we indulge in the belief that trials and shocks of the kind just referred to, will nerve and brace up true Anti-state-churchmen to still more determined and active effort. At the outset, they gave in their allegiance, not to men but to truths—not to honoured names, but to a high and holy purpose. And, in the spirit which their past connexion with this society has nurtured, we doubt not that they are prepared to move on *alone* if that were required of them. They will mourn the temporary (for surely it is only temporary) absence of some old companions—but they will not decline battle because Achilles stays in his camp—they will not halt because here and there a standard-bearer steps aside. On the contrary, we are convinced that there will be all the greater eagerness to press forward with decision, if only to cover the secession of the few whose sense of duty forbids them to be comrades with us any longer.

Thus far our arguments have been drawn from circumstances which, to any other feeling than a sense of duty, would be deemed discouraging. We put them in the forefront for that very reason. If we were dealing with men whose first thought is for themselves, and whose second is for the cause to which they have attached their names, it might have been prudent to have slurred over these things. But our impression is, that the great majority of those who have worked with us hitherto, have done so because conscience bade them—and that theirs are spirits likely to be stirred to prompt and decisive action by knowledge which might serve the feeble or the self-seeking as an excuse for keeping quiet. We have, therefore, told the worst—it does not amount to much, after all—and, having done so, we confidently turn round to our friends, and ask, "Are you dismayed? Will you be wanting at such a time as this? Or will you not, rather, gladly seize the occasion for showing that your hearts are now, as ever, devoted to the movement which aims at the final and complete liberation of religion from State bondage and corruption?" They will not misunderstand us. We have said enough to show them that they may be of service. We will not make our appeal to any lower motive.

Upon this broad basis, then, we take our stand. The object to be achieved is just what it was at starting—equally important, equally beneficial, equally necessary in all respects,—social, intellectual, political, and religious. The means by which it must be gained, if gained at all, are precisely the same as ever. Upon such topics as these it would be superfluous for us to dwell. But now we are able thankfully to call attention to inducements and encouragements which could not have been urged ten years ago.

Let it be borne in mind that the most trying stage of our great enterprise has been already past. The least inviting part of the ground between us and our object is already behind us. We have not now to commence a movement; it has been for some years afoot, and, albeit slowly and toilsomely, it has made progress. It has wrought some change in public opinion. It has made itself felt—shall we not add, respected?—

even in Parliament. Such success as we have reaped increases our responsibility. We might have declined starting without much harm, save loss of precious time; but to hold back *now*, or slacken our energies, or indicate remissness, would be quite another matter. Shall all that has been done be allowed to go for nothing, or worse? Having laid our foundations at much cost, shall we hesitate to proceed with the building? We have given a pledge to the world by our past labours, that we have taken up this State-church question in earnest—can we consent to forfeit it? Possibly, if we had not set our hands to the work, others would have been moved to do so. We cannot retreat with honour. Why should we attempt it?

The slight drawbacks to which we have alluded are as nothing compared with the encouragements which crowd upon us. The former are internal and incidental only. We have but to look abroad to be convinced how slightly they will affect the general movement itself. Is it possible to mistake the signs of the times? Who does not perceive that the tone of public feeling has already undergone a marvellous change on this question? Why, every day almost, opinions are broached and sentiments uttered, and proposals made, not by or amongst Dissenters merely—not in ordination services, or elaborate volumes only—but by professed Churchmen, in our daily journals, and even in the House of Commons, which ten years back some of our influential Nonconformists would have condemned as "extreme." We say advisedly, that never, in our memory, has the public ear been more open, nor the public mind more accessible to the principles of the Anti-state-church Association, than at the present moment. And before another Triennial Conference shall have come round, there will have been, in all probability, another general election, under a new Reform Act. We have but to hold together bravely and cheerily for another year or two, and the cause we have at heart will have become national, and to the nation's sympathies may be safely confided. Let us but wisely resolve to adapt the machinery of our organization, and the methods of working it, to the peculiar wants of the times, and there lies before us such a prospect of rapid development as we have scarcely yet dared to imagine. We are more than three parts up the hill of Difficulty—we have but to surmount one ridge more—and then, from its summit, our course will be far easier than it has hitherto been from the first. Courage, friends! Let us make this Conference, at any cost, what the position of affairs demands that it should be—and we think we can answer for it that our reward will be abundant and progressive.

We have done. We know not that we shall again recur to this subject. At present we think it needless. Our readers, we hope, will pardon our importunity. In the letters addressed to us respecting the proposal to change the name of this paper, two or three have expressed a fear lest we were about to desert our principles. We will not attempt to combat these gratuitous suspicions. But we do say that the surest way to keep us faithful, is for our readers heartily to back us in every faithful discharge of duty. The most powerful argument against desertion they can address to us will be that of being themselves at their post. We believe we shall not be found to grow slack in pursuit of the common object, so long, at least, as they remain active, self-denying, and persistent. They may constrain us by the potent moral force of their example. We ask for nothing better than to be driven and kept up to the mark

by the pressure of our own supporters. Their zeal would make any hesitancy or retrogression on our part not merely disgraceful, but simply impossible.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE TRIENNIAL CONFERENCE.

We are glad to give publicity to the following document, which has been privately circulated within the last few days. As will be seen, it is already influentially signed, and additional signatures are, we understand, being attached every day:—

The Third Triennial Conference of the British Anti-state-church Association will be held, by appointment of the Council, in London, November 3, 1853.

Eligibility to the Triennial Conference of the Association does not require that either the electors or the elected shall be connected with it by membership—concurrence in the fundamental principle of the society, and in the propriety of organized effort to embody that principle in law, being the only qualification required either of constituents or of delegates.

This constitutional feature of the Association gives ample scope to the friends of religious liberty to take part, periodically, in revising the construction of the society, in remodelling its machinery, and in adapting its modes of action to the special circumstances and wants of the times.

It is submitted that more general and united action for the liberation of religion from State interference is imperatively called for by the present condition of political parties, and the character of passing events. The tendency of public opinion and feeling leans more decidedly than ever to a settlement of the ecclesiastical affairs of the country upon principles of Christian equity. There are already several members of the House of Commons—and their number may hereafter be greatly increased—who hold themselves ready to take advantage of their position in stimulating this tendency, and in turning it to practical legislative account. The partial success which attended their efforts during the season just closed encourages the hope that their labours would be much more effective, if sanctioned and backed by a compact and powerful organization out of doors. The divided and distracted state of the Established Church—the altered tone of public sentiment in regard to it—the number and variety of ecclesiastical topics which press for discussion and decision every session—the Parliamentary footing already enjoyed by the friends of free Christianity and the desirableness of giving a right direction to the public mind whilst it is evidently in a state of transition—seem to call for a most earnest, conscientious, and liberal endeavour to give to right principles all the advantage they can derive from wisely-organized machinery, and well-concerted action.

We, the undersigned, deeming the forthcoming Triennial Conference of the British Anti-state-church Association a suitable opportunity for securing the desideratum above adverted to, and believing that, without restricting the catholic basis on which the Association rests, or putting in abeyance the ultimate object at which it aims, such modifications of its machinery and modes of action may be devised, as will obviate the objections, and secure the co-operation, of large and important sections of the community, already one with it in principle, beg to recommend the utmost effort on the part of our friends to make the Conference as effective as possible; by the early appointment of suitable delegates to take part in its proceedings.

George W. Alexander, London.
Thomas Price, LL.D., do.
Charles J. Foster, LL.D., do.
John Harris, D.D. New College.
E. Lankester, M.D., LL.D.,
F.R.S., London.

Samuel Morley, London.
James Bell, M.P., do.
Apley Pellatt, M.P., Staines.
David Williams Wire, Alder-
man, London.

Francis Bennoch, London.
Charles Gilpin, do.
Edward Miall, M.P., do.
Henry Richard, do.
John Burnet, do.
Henry Vincent, Stamford-hill.
William Edwards, Denmark-
hill.

Edward Swaine, London.
Joseph Cooper, do.
Thomas Box, do.
James Spicer, do.
George Wilson, do.
J. H. Hinton, M.A. do.
William Groser, do.
Frederick Trestrail, do.
George Rose, Bermondsey.

John Waddington, Southwark.
William Kirkus, LL.B., London.
Josiah Viney, Upper Clapton.
Ebenezer Clarke, Walthamstow.
H. R. Ellington, London.
John Kennedy, Stepney.
R. S. Bailey, Ratcliffe.

Charles Stovel, London.
John Hiron, Brixton.
John Curwen, Plaistow.
John Epps, M.D., London.
N. T. Langridge, do.
Hildreth Kay, Stepney.

Joseph Chipchase, do.
Edward Baines, Leeds.
George W. Conder, do.
James Richardson, do.
H. M. Stalker, do.
William Heaton, do.
James Watts, Manchester.

James Sidebottom, do.
Frank Crossley, M.P., Halifax.
John Crossley, do.
Lawrence Heyworth, M.P.,
Liverpool.

Charles Edward Rawlins, do.
S. B. Jackson, do.
Thomas Urquhart, do.

MEETINGS for the appointment of delegates, some of them to be attended by deputations from the Executive Committee, are being arranged for in various directions. Mr. Miall is, during this next week, to address meetings, or meet the local committees, at Rochdale, Manchester, Halifax, and Bradford; and, in the week following, Mr. Burnet will, it is expected, be at Stockton, Hartlepool, Sheffield, and Kettering.

Joseph Crook, M.P., Bolton.
John Petrie, Rochdale.
J. Acworth, LL.D., Horton
College, Bradford.

Titus Salt, do.
J. G. Miall, do.
Edward Kenion, do.
Henry Dowson, do.
J. P. Chown, do.
John Cooke, do.
J. H. Rylands, do.

William Scholefield, M.P., Bir-
mingham.
Brewin Grant, do.
W. Morgan, do.

J. A. Baynes, Nottingham.
W. Vickers, do.
Joseph Hutton, LL.D., Derby.
W. J. Cross, Bristol.

A. McLaren, Southampton.
H. Toller, Market Harborough.
R. Peek, Hazelwood, near
Kingsbridge.

Thomas Nicholson, Lydney.
Joseph Cripps, Leicester.
W. Robinson, Cambridge.
G. B. Bubler, do.

John Noble, Boston.
John Copman, jun., Norwich.
J. H. Tillett, do.

Joseph Fletcher, Christchurch.
W. Tice, Sopley Park, Hants.
Thomas Pewtress, London.
Henry Thompson, St. John's
Wood.

Thomas Davies, Lambeth.
William Hendry Stowell, D.D.,
Cheshunt College.

William Baines, Leicester.
Charles Robertson, Liverpool.
T. S. Watkinson, York.

Thomas Waterman, Bristol.
John Gordon, Coventry.
Isaac New, Birmingham.

William Landells, do.
George Downman, Southampton.
E. D. Williams, do.

William G. Lankester, do.
William F. Mayoss, jun., do.
Samuel Bowley, Gloucester.

James B. Grierson, Bridgnorth.
Alfred Tilly, do.
Francis Clowes, Old Catton,
Norwich.

Thomas Ashton, Darwen.
Charles Potter, do.

On the 19th inst., and following days, Mr. Basil Cooper will address meetings at Bristol, Gloucester, and other towns in the West. The Islington Committee announce a public meeting for the 21st. On Friday evening a *soirée* is to take place in Cavendish Chapel schoolrooms (Dr. Halley's), Manchester.

COUNTRY DELEGATES.—A London correspondent suggests that the numbers attending the Conference would no doubt be increased if the society's friends residing in the metropolis would, to the extent of their ability, accommodate country delegates with "bed and board." Those who are willing to act on this seasonable suggestion should communicate with the Secretary, at 41, Ludgate-hill.

SECULARISM AND THE WORKING CLASSES.

The Secularist controversy is just now very active at Norwich, and its agents are very endeavouring to gain over the sympathies of working men to their views. Under these circumstances, Mr. J. H. Tillett has published an admirable address to the working classes of that city, advising them, in these times of ecclesiastical commotion, when old superstitions are dying out, to examine Christianity as it is, apart from all devices of man, rather than be led away by Secularist teachers and those who make the corruptions of religion a reason for getting rid of it altogether—who, because the counterfeit is worthless, would persuade them to throw away the sterling metal. Mr. Tillett advises a fairer course of procedure:—

"What is the practical object of these Secularists? Clearly understand this first of all. Do they attack Christianity itself? or the institutions, ceremonies, orders of men, and abuses, which have sprung up in connexion with it?

"The Church of England and its clergy, Dissenting Churches and their ministers, or individual professing Christians, may not be what they ought to be. Admit they are not—admit even that there is not a true and faithful Christian man in the world at this moment—what then? Men may be faithless, but still Christianity may be true.

"What is Christianity? It is the life of Christ in the heart of humanity. Not a creed merely, nor a priest, nor a church—but a life. Christ on earth is the model of what man should be—the ideal of man, by the help of God, triumphing over evil.

"Now this is the question for those who revile Christianity to answer—*What evil would there be in the world if all were like Christ?*—if all men, all families and communities, lived according to the pattern he gave us in his life—if in all transactions men were actuated by honest, pure, and benevolent motives, as he was when sojourning amongst men—what evil, I ask, would there be on the earth? That is the question which silences the infidel.

"If all men were like Christ, this earth would be a paradise. There would be no selfishness, no lying, no drunkenness, no malice, no oppression, no war. *The sooner, then, all try to be like him, the better.*

"Can any argument be more intelligible, or more unanswerable than this? It may, however, be put in another form. A man afflicted with a malady hears of a prescription which is said to be a certain cure for his disorder. He tries it, and it cures him. The fact that he was ill and is well, proves that the prescription is a right one, and that its author understood the case. It is no objection to that prescription, that somebody tries something else, and it fails, or gets bad ingredients from the chemist, or that the medicine is not according to the prescription.

"Christianity benefits those who take it. It does not affect those who take only a sham or spurious form of it, which impostors have made up for their own profit."

Mr. Tillett also replies to the calumny which pretends that Christianity is the ally of tyranny.

"Nowhere has it been so perverted to vile uses as in the Southern States of Europe. It may be as well to let you know what the patriots of Italy and Hungary think of it. Hear Mazzini, from the very centre of Papal superstition and intolerance: he can distinguish between the genuine and the counterfeit. In his pamphlet—"The Pope in the Nineteenth Century"—he thus exhorts his followers:—

"Whatever may be in store for the future—whatever new revelation of our destinies awaits us—it behoves us, meanwhile, not to forget that Christianity was the first to put forward the word Equality, parent of Liberty!—that it was the first to deduce the rights of man from the inviolability of his nature—that it was the first to open the path to the relationship of the individual with humanity, containing in its doctrine of human brotherhood the germ of a new principle, of a law of association. Every inequality which destroys our liberty, fetters our capability of progress, enthrones idleness, or degrades or tyrannizes over labour, is not of God—it is of evil; and God only tolerates evil upon earth in order that by combating it we may find favour in his eyes."

"Would you have another witness from the noble band of patriots? Hear what the illustrious Kossuth, in one of his published addresses, says of this Christianity which you are told is a hindrance to your progress:—

"I, an exile from my father-land, which is under the heel of the oppressor, do not despair. I have faith in God—faith in the Saviour of men—and to the law of Christ alone do I look for the security of national well-being. I, therefore, do not despair of my country's future, though it be overwhelmed with misfortune. I certainly have an unwavering faith in the destinies of humanity—there is one law, obedience to which would prove a rock upon which the freedom and happiness of nations may rest secure to the end of their days. *And this law is the law proclaimed by our Saviour—that rock is the unperverted religion of Jesus Christ.* But while the consolation of this sublime truth falls meekly on my soul, like as the moonlight falls upon the smooth sea, I claim it in the name of the Almighty Lord to hear from my lips a mournful truth—yes; the law of our Saviour, the religion of Christ, can alone secure a happy future to nations—but, alas! there is no Christian upon the earth—not a single one amongst them all. I have spoken the word; it is harsh, but true. *Thou art fallen, O my country, because Christianity has yet to come!*"

"In the name, then, of Secularism itself, and of liberty, individual and national—I ask you not to harbour a thought or utter a word against Christianity,

for it alone can deliver the nations from oppression, and individual men from every form of social evil."

This address, which appears in the *Norfolk News* of Saturday, is a well-timed appeal to the working-classes from one who has gained, and can gain their ear. Mr. Tillett, as is well known, is an able and persevering advocate and defender of the people's rights. Through evil and good report he has fought their battles. His Christianity, far from leading him to ignore politics, has only given his political principle a wider and firmer foundation. What has been the result? Has Mr. Tillett become a demagogue? No! But the working classes of Norwich have become leavened with a more tolerant spirit, and have been led to look with greater sympathy upon the claims of religion, as represented by their Christian fellow-citizens. We would commend this fact to Mr. James, who only a few days ago expressed himself so fearful of religious men becoming political. Mr. Tillett and his coadjutors have access to the hearts and sympathies of the Norwich operatives, not because they are Christians, but because political justice is a part of their religion. If men of this stamp took their position as leaders and advisers of the working classes, demagoguism would die out, and secularism find but little encouragement for its barren negations.

THE CLERGY RESERVES IN CANADA.

The act of the Imperial Parliament, giving our Canadian brethren the power to deal with the Clergy Reserves according to their own pleasure, is not likely to remain a dead letter. The course to be now pursued is vigorously canvassed in the colonial newspapers; the preponderance of opinion being in favour of the secularization. Foremost in the ranks of political equality are the *Toronto Examiner* and the *Montreal Herald*, the former distinguished as well for its ability and power of argument, as for its consistent adherence to voluntarism through good and evil report.

The latest phase of the question is a projected alliance between the Catholic and Episcopal priesthood. Churchmen and Dissenters at home are oftentimes shocked at the idea of a union of the Catholic and Protestant friends of religious equality to abrogate ecclesiastical endowments—what will they think of a combination of Catholics and Protestants in Canada to keep them up? Such is the alliance advocated by the *Toronto Patriot* and other organs of the State-paid priesthood. They are striving to entice the Romanists of Lower Canada to take part with them. "Let us keep the Clergy Reserves in Upper Canada, and take what you want yourselves in Lower Canada," is, in effect, the language they hold. What the decision of the latter will be is not quite decided; but, at a recent meeting of the Catholic Institute, three different sets of resolutions were considered, which, though differing in details, varied but little in principle. *All agreed on the impolicy of disturbing the present settlement; or, if disturbed, that a more equitable distribution of the funds and lands should take place amongst the various religious bodies according to the census of the population, either for religious or educational purposes; but subject to the sole management of each such body only, and without further Legislative interference.* These resolutions were referred to a future meeting for further consideration.

Meanwhile, the very High Churchmen who are seeking an alliance with Romanists to aid them in their schemes of spoliation, have established a "Protestant Alliance," and set up a newspaper in Quebec called the *Protestant Times*, which denounced "those aliens in blood and religion," rebukes the forbearance "which has allowed their places of worship to be desecrated, their existence threatened, and their brethren shot down in the streets like lawful game!" in allusion to the Gavazzi riots, and calls upon Protestants to show, "by deeds and not by words, whether Canada is to be a home for true Christianity or not."

Such Protestantism the *Toronto Examiner* thus energetically repudiates:—

Our attachment to the Protestantism of the Bible is strong and undying; but the spurious thing which wears the name, and which appears under the garb of religion among the advocates of Church and State, and whose character and spirit has been recorded in letters of blood in the history of Episcopacy in Upper Canada, we, in common with all intelligent Protestants, unfeignedly abhor. The "Protestantism" of High Churchism lives and breathes only amidst scenes which are a scandal to the Christian name. Fraud, violence, and robbery, are the essential elements of its existence—pride, luxury, crime, and "all uncharitableness," are its natural and uniform results. The Bible knows nothing of such "Protestantism;" the natural laws of society recognise no such "Protestantism;" even common sense laughs it to scorn! It exhibits its "loyalty" by violating law; its Christianity by setting the letter and spirit of the Bible at defiance.

It is rumoured that the Canadian Legislature was to have a special session in November to dispose of the Signiorial Tenure and Clergy Reserves question.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference recently assembled at Niagara resolved to use every constitutional means for the entire secularization of the Clergy Reserves. The ministers of that body have "the utmost confidence in the voluntary system."

PROTESTANT UNION IN GERMANY.

The *Times* correspondent at Berlin, under date September 26, gives the following account of the sittings of the *Kirchentag* in that city:—

The sixth *Kirchentag*, or conference of the *Kirchenbund*, the confederation of churches composing the

Evangelische Kirche of Germany, was held here in the past week, and lasted from Tuesday morning till Friday evening. The proceedings consisted each day in an early service and sermon in the *dom*, or cathedral, and the *Kirchentag* itself in the *garnison kirche*, which was fitted up for the occasion with a platform and rostrum. In addition to these, there were auxiliary and subsidiary meetings every morning early, on various matters of interest to the religious world, and every evening divine service in several of the churches of Berlin, at which the most celebrated of the pulpit orators of Germany preached.

In a former letter (August 26) I described the component parties in the *Evangelische Kirche*, which, though originating, as far as the Union is concerned, in Prussia, is not confined to that kingdom, but obtains in great degree in Wurtemberg, and in less degree in Baden and Nassau, and some of the free towns, as in Bremen. In addition to the Lutheran and Calvinistic parties and the Union, formed out of the consentaneous element of the two former, all which were represented at the *Kirchentag*, the Church itself, on historical and prescriptive grounds, recognises the *Herrnhuter*—an offshoot of the Moravian brethren—as within her pale; but these latter were not represented by any delegates at the *Kirchentag*.

As the Evangelical Alliance strives after consentaneity on the broad basis of gospel communion as defined in its nine articles, and the General Synod, held in Berlin in 1846, in vain strove after the same on the restricted basis of the Union exclusively, so this sixth *Kirchentag* has taken for its first and foremost task the finding a focus of consentaneity for all the component parties in the *Evangelische Kirche* of Germany. The recent renewed attacks of the Romish Church on the Protestants here in Germany had shown the necessity of summoning the troops of the latter under their respective flags to rally round one banner and act on one word of command. No argument on the part of their Romanist antagonists in all polemical controversies was so potent as the sneer, "Where's your Church? No creed, no Church!" The managing committee have therefore met this necessity by proposing to the *Kirchentag* as its first topic of deliberation to recognise the Augsburg Confession as the fundamental basis of the entire *Evangelische Kirche* in Germany.

The first meeting, as every other, was opened by a psalm sung by the *dom chor*, and by prayer offered up by one of the clergy present. The President of the managing committee, Herr von Bethmann Hollweg, then proceeded to read the report of the transactions of the committee since their last *Kirchentag*, in Bremen, enumerating their exertions with regard to the compilation and introduction of an unexceptionable hymn-book; the same with regard to a catechism; the admonitory address they had issued this last summer on the subject of mixed marriages; their participation in the efforts made by Protestants of various countries in the cause of the Madiai, giving his own personal observations of the result of an interview lately had with the wife, and drawing attention to the fact that persecution for the gospel's sake had by no means ceased in Tuscany. After a few historical remarks with reference to the Augsburg Confession, showing that Reformed Churches had already in many instances adopted it as their creed, the President called on General Superintendent Sartorius to open the discussion. By his discourse, which was, properly speaking, divisible into a historical and a theological dissertation, he substantiated his thesis, that the Augsburg Confession is the oldest, simplest, and most positive creed of the common faith of Protestants.

Dr. Nitzsch (to whom, in 1846, was assigned the task of drawing up an Union creed, or form of common confession for Lutherans and Calvinists in the *Evangelische Kirche*, to serve as symbol for the Union) spoke in favour of unity, and against the views of those who desired to attain this end by keeping all definite forms of confession in abeyance (this is chiefly the case with the eight ministers, who, as I mentioned in my former letter, had declined to take any part in the *Kirchentag*), and concluded by recommending the Augsburg Confession to their common adoption, as being the groundwork not only of the Lutheran, but also of the Reformed Church, out of which the Union springs.

Dr. Krummacher followed from the Reformed point of view, but advocated the adoption of the Augsburg Confession, from which the Reformed Church differs only on one point, as a glorious national charter of Protestant faith.

Dr. Stahl, who declared himself a Lutheran, and gloried in the opportunity of professing this on the present occasion, of course also advocated the adoption of the symbol proposed.

These were the great *quasi* official speakers of the day; they were followed by many orators from various different parts of Prussia and the rest of Germany; but of all these there was only one, Professor Merle D'Aubigné, of Geneva, the historian of the French Revolution, who ventured to warn the meeting of what, to a disinterested foreigner like myself, appeared dangerous to the furtherance of the unity of both parties in the Church by the development of the Union—viz., the preponderating emphasizing of the Lutheran element.

After the three representatives of the three elements in the Church—Nitzsch, Krummacher, and Stahl—had recapitulated, the President called on the assembly to pronounce for or against the following resolution:—

The members of the German Evangelical *Kirchentag* hereby will make known that they with heart and voice hold and profess the Confession presented by the Evangelical Princes and Estates to the Emperor Charles V. at the Imperial Diet at Augsburg in the year 1530, and hereby publicly testify their accord with it, as the oldest and simplest common record of publicly acknowledged Evangelical doctrine in Germany.

To this testimony they subjoin the declaration that they all and each for himself hold fast the peculiar articles of their separate churches, and the Unionists to the *consensus* of both; and that no prejudice shall hereby accrue to the various positions of the Lutherans, Reformed, and Unionists, with reference to article 10 of this Confession, nor to the peculiar circumstances of those Reformed congregations which have never adopted the Augustana for their symbol.

The Assembly pronounced itself in favour of this declaration by a majority of 2,100 and odd to six dissentients.

Another important question brought under the consideration of the assembly was this: "What ought to be the conduct of the Church towards Separatism and Sectarianism, especially with regard to the Baptist and Methodist Churches?" The report on this question was confided to Dr. Snethlage, a member of the Superior Consistory of Prussia, and preacher of the

Cathedral at Berlin. From the commencement of his report, he took it as a point of fact that Evangelical Protestants hold religious liberty to be one of their acknowledged principles. He therefore repudiated the word Sectarianism, establishing a wide difference between this word and that of separation. He affirmed that separation from an existing Church is frequently laudable: he illustrated this by some examples, such as those of the Free Church of Scotland, the Free Church of the Canton de Vaud, Methodism in England, the Church of the Moravian Brethren, &c., while yet the word Sectarianism is always used in a bad sense. But even Sectarianism should be tolerated, so long as it neither rejects nor assails the fundamental principles of Christian morality. Civil power and police avail nothing against sects: to contend with sects no other methods ought to be employed than care for souls, prayer, manifestation of the truth, charity, patience. After having developed these principles, M. Snethlage proposed a resolution in four parts, of which the following is the first: "The Church ought to have neither the will nor the power to coerce or to oppress Separatists and Sectaries." And the three other parts enumerate the means, *all of them spiritual* by which, according to the reporter, the Church of God should combat separation.

A discussion was then opened on this question. Several pastors presented their complaints, lamenting the divisions which Dissent causes in their parishes; but not a single voice was raised to invoke the temporal power as an engine of repression. This fact was so striking, that a politico-religious journal of Berlin, the *Neue Preussische Zeitung*, known as possessing little sympathy with public liberties, either in State or Church, after having acknowledged this very fact, adds these words:—"So the principle of evangelical toleration towards those who differ from the Church, and from her doctrine, has been unanimously expressed." This (says the correspondent of the *Christian Times*) is much more than could have been expected. And, without concluding from this that the cause of religious liberty is definitely gained in Germany, it may, at least, be affirmed, that it has advanced a long way in Berlin.

The deputation of seven members who represented in the *Kirchentag* the Conference of Homburg, has not been without its influence towards arriving at this happy result. The presence of those brethren from England, France, Switzerland, and Germany, to plead the cause of Christian liberty in the name of a Christian association, could not but cause the members of the *Kirchentag*, and its committee especially, to feel that they were conducting their deliberations before the eye of Protestant Europe, that took an interest in the result.

Simultaneously with this Protestant *Kirchentag* in Berlin, a conference of the different Catholic societies was being held in Vienna, at which their great and varied activity was put forward as an encouragement and spur to increased zeal. This coincidence of date and diversity of direction are strikingly indicative of the antagonism of the two States striving for the lead in Germany, and still more indicative of the revolution that has taken place in ideas and figures of speech is it to hear a Catholic priest enunciate the following:—"The doctrine of the Church is a line of rails that mankind cannot get off without a certain catastrophe."

THE BISHOP OF JERUSALEM AND THE TRACTARIANS.

A considerable number of our Tractarian clergy, including Archdeacons Denison and Wilberforce, Dr. Pusey, Dr. Mill, Rev. J. Keble, Rev. J. McNeale, and the Rev. Cecil Wray, have signed a protest against the proselyting tendencies of the Bishop of Jerusalem. The following is an extract:—

The bishop, who is at the present time entrusted with that authority, by name Samuel Gobat, entirely neglecting the commands of our late Metropolitan, and transgressing the injunctions which limit his authority, is harassing the orthodox Eastern Church, as if it were corrupting the apostolic doctrines; and to such a pitch has he arrived, that he receives proselytes from the Eastern Church and congregates them into a certain schismatical synagogue. Whence it has come to pass, that the Anglican Church is brought into suspicion with your Holinesses, as if she were waging war against the ancient faith, and daring to bring in secretly other new dogmas.

We, therefore, whose names are undersigned, bishops, priests, and deacons of the Anglo-Catholic Church, make this declaration as follows:—We altogether protest against all such acts done or now doing by Samuel Gobat, as proceeding from himself alone, and receiving no sanction from our Church; we would especially express our abhorrence of his proselyting practices, as being repugnant to the compact (ratified A.D. 1841) and as being direct infractions of the canons of the Church.

We therefore pray your Holinesses not to impute these scandals to us and our Church. And we trust that this explanation may be received in a friendly spirit; and that your prayers may ever ascend for the well-being of the holy Churches of God and the union of all.

The "Holinesses" referred to, and to whom the protest is addressed, comprise—the Most Holy Lord Anthimus, Archbishop of Constantinople, New Rome, and Ecumenical Patriarch; the Most Holy Lord Hierotheus, Pope and Patriarch of Alexandria, and Ecumenical Judge; the Most Holy Lord —, Patriarch of Antioch, and of all the East; the Most Holy Cyril, Patriarch of the Holy City of Jerusalem, and of all Palestine; the Most Holy Governing Synod of all the Russias; and the Holy Synod of the Kingdom of Greece.

OUR CHURCH-RATE RECORD.

The inhabitants of Wrexham have clearly enough indicated their sense of the injustice of church-rates by refusing to grant a rate by 715 to 558 votes; or, omitting the small cottage occupiers, by a majority of

360. The scene at the close of the poll was most animated, and many of the true friends of the Church seemed themselves gratified at the result. It was elicited at the meeting preceding the poll, that, while the vicar stated it would be impossible to raise so trifling a sum as £188 to support the expenses of the existing parish church, the actual fact was, that £1,500 had been collected, or promised, for a new church in the same parish. An attempt has been made to upset the opinion of the majority, on the ground of the votes of the cottage occupiers being invalid; but on this point the law has decided, in a similar case at Birmingham, in 1841, in favour of the votes.

A vestry meeting was held at Rochdale the other day, not to impose a church-rate, but to obtain funds by a *voluntary rate*, or *subscription*, for internal and external repairs to the church. A motion to this effect was adopted by the parishioners, at the suggestion of the churchwardens.

The *Hull Advertiser* records some strange proceedings at Cottingham, in reference to church-rates. The vestry have twice refused to audit the churchwardens' accounts, which extend over two years, and contain many illegal items. At a meeting on Thursday, the parishioners again, by an overwhelming majority, refused to pass them. A number of very ugly questions were asked the chairman, the Rev. C. Overton, respecting the sale of several lots of church materials, of which no account had ever been rendered to the parish; but, more particularly, a searching question was put to the chairman, as to what had become of an old and antiquely-formed piece of silver plate belonging to the church. He solemnly declared that he did not know where it was, but expected it was in the church chest; and on the churchwardens being asked what had become of it, they also declared that they did not know where it was. The meeting told them it must be looked after; and, if not produced very soon, they themselves should be very soon looked after. Notwithstanding this exposure, a rate of one penny in the pound was proposed, which was met by an amendment that no rate be laid, and that the meeting adjourn for a twelvemonth. The amendment was carried by a large majority, and a poll was demanded, which occupied two days. Up to four o'clock on the second day the supporters of the amendment had a large majority. But about that time several mysterious people in petticoats were seen flitting about, vehicles were on the move, bringing up the lame, the blind, but more especially the poorest villagers, who had not paid their church-rates, and who had hitherto, from their poverty been excused, but whose church-rates had on this occasion been most generously paid by the churchwardens, to the number of seventy cases, and these disinterested voters slowly reduced the poll. To encourage them, they were freely supplied with rum! The anti-rate party claim a majority of four; the chairman, however, declared a majority of forty in favour of the rate, and, on a scrutiny, stated the numbers to be as follows:—

For the rate	226
Against the rate	211

Majority for the rate . . . 15

The Chairman, in his simplicity, thought that he had still won the day—but some heads wiser than his at last told him that, supposing he had the majority, negating the amendment did not carry the original resolution. Great was the consternation of the party at this discovery; and, as the chairman did not put the original resolution, but dissolved the meeting and vacated the chair, there is an end of the church-rate for the present, though some of the party, full of bluster and noise, want the rate to be laid, and get it from those they can frighten.

The church-rate movement extends to Wales. A correspondent at Mallwydd, Merionethshire, writes:—"In a few days after the late motion of Sir W. Clay, for abolishing church-rates, was lost, a vestry was held at Mallwydd, to consider the necessity of repairing the parish church, which was in a dilapidated state; and as the Dissenters here then understood that a minority might inflict a rate, it was thought to be in vain to oppose—and a motion for repairing the roof of the church only was accordingly passed. September 28th, a vestry was held to lay a rate to defray the expenses incurred in repairing the church. The bill, which included many items of repairs and expenses, besides what the above-mentioned motion included, was laid before the vestry. The Rev. E. Edwards, the rector, made a short speech proposing further repairs—an estimate of which was ready, and which he intended to have comprised in the present rate. The wardens also wanted to add the regular expenses of bread and wine, &c. &c., to the bill. Whereupon, Mr. H. Howels, Camlan, contended that no charges should be entertained except what had been resolved upon by the previous vestry; and Mr. R. Evans, Oinas Mawddwy, spoke to the same purpose, and said, at some length, that it was a wrong and a shame for the richest Church in the world to rate Dissenters from it to pay its expenses. That, as the Braintree case put it out of the power of the minority in a vestry to inflict a rate, it was too late for them ever to think of having a church-rate at Mallwydd any more. Then Mr. M. Evans, Ceunan, moved that all who were for excluding out of the bill every expense except what had been incurred by repairing the roof, should separate from the rest, for their number to be taken. The motion was seconded by Mr. Howels, Camlan; when they all separated—namely, 36; leaving the rector, the two wardens, the vestry clerk, and one or two ratepayers only, for including all charges in the bill. A rate was then made of 7d. in the pound—just sufficient to defray the expenses of repairing the roof of the church only, according to the motion of the majority; and it is very probable that this is the last church-rate in the parish of Mallwydd."

EXTRAORDINARY PAROCHIAL CONTEST.—The election of a perpetual curate for St. Nicholas's Church, Ipswich, has given rise to a singular contest. Nearly 100 gentlemen offered themselves as candidates, but the contest lay between two local clergymen—the Rev. H. T. Venesse, evangelical, and the Rev. C. Ward, orthodox. So warm did the supporters of the two candidates become that faggot votes were created, and bribery, it is said, was resorted to. The value of the living is about £170. The election came off on Thursday week. The show of hands was in favour of Mr. Ward; 20 to 12. A poll was demanded, which resulted as follows:—Ward, 115; Mr. Venesse, 79; majority for Mr. Ward, 36.

COLONIAL BISHOPRICS.—The Duke of Newcastle has offered the Bishopric of Sydney, which has been vacant since last February, to the Rev. T. H. Davies, M.A., Archdeacon of Melbourne, who is at present in England. The rev. gentleman has declined it. Dr. Short, Bishop of Adelaide, who is at present in England, has obtained the sanction of her Majesty's Government to the subdivision of his diocese, and to the creation of a Bishopric of Perth, Western Australia. Miss Burdett Coutts has promised a large sum of money towards the creation and endowment of the new see.

SUNDAY STEAMING.—Sir James Colquhoun has applied to the Court of Session for an interdict against the owners of the steamer "Emperor," to have them prevented from running that vessel with passengers on Sundays to the quays of Row, Rowmore, Garelochhead, and Arrochar, on the ground that these quays are his private property. Lord Ruthford, the Lord Ordinary, to whom the application was made, before granting any interdict, has directed the owners of the "Emperor" to be called and heard; they have, accordingly, given the necessary instruction for opposing the interdict. The question as to the rights of the public, in regard to private quays, that will fall to be considered in this case, is of very great public interest and importance.—*Glasgow Paper.*

FIFTY-THREE PERSONS have renounced Popery in St. Paul's, Bermondsey, since the last published account of the 13th of last July. Many of the converts are highly respectable persons, and some of them rank amongst the gentry.

The Bishop of Lincoln preached at Arches the other Sunday, in aid of the Church Restoration Fund. The congregation was a fashionable one, but the collection amounted to less than £15. The flock is numbered at 700, so that the contributions of the most "fashionable" audience amount, on the average, to a fraction below five-pence each! "So," says the *Stamford Mercury*, "fashion and parsimony go together."

NONCONFORMITY IN THE COLONIES.—A correspondent in one of our colonies, who receives a copy of the *Nonconformist* gratis, writes, "In the colonies our principles have not yet had the dust brushed off with which bigotry has been for centuries besprinkling them. In short, our Nonconformity wants to be better known in the colonies, and one efficient method of doing so would be a plentiful supply of your papers. Are there not hearts that feel for our colonies? Are there not Christians who feel they owe them something? Let them endorse 100 copies of the *Nonconformist* to their friends, especially in the neighbourhood of missions. The faithful missionary would thus be greatly aided, and public opinion directed."

Religious and Educational Intelligence.

ST. JOHN'S-WOOD, NEW COLLEGE.

A numerously-attended *soirée*, in connexion with the commencement of the winter session, took place at New College, St. John's-wood, last Friday evening. Refreshments were served in the spacious dining-hall, and the visitors having regaled themselves, strolled through the several portions of the building, inspecting the various objects of interest therein contained, until seven o'clock, when the College bell summoned the company to the Library, to hear an introductory lecture from Professor William Smith, LL.D. Among the ministers and gentlemen present were the Rev. Dr. Stowell, Rev. Dr. Campbell, Rev. James Stratten, Rev. Henry Allon, Rev. Philip Smith, Principal of Mill-hill Grammar-school; Rev. John Blackburn, Rev. J. Stoughton, Rev. William Leask, Rev. J. H. Harrison, Rev. Henry Bachelor, Rev. R. Ashton; J. M. Coombs, Esq., the Treasurer; R. P. Daniell, Esq.; Edward Swaine, Esq.; Charles Reed, Esq.; James Carter, Esq.; E. Pye Smith, Esq.; Henry Rutt, Esq., jun.; and many others; comprising also the Principal and Professors of the College; the Rev. Dr. Harris; Rev. J. H. Godwin; Professor Lancaster, and Robert J. Nelson, Esq., who is temporarily filling the vacancy occasioned by the withdrawal of the Rev. Philip Smith to Mill-hill School.

Professor Smith commenced his lecture by remarking on the novelties of his position on account of having prepared his address for the students, and now having to deliver it to so many ladies and gentlemen as were then present. He urged the students to renewed diligence, reminding them of the fable respecting the tortoise which, in its race with the hare, was the first to reach the goal. So it would be with them; the lazy man of genius was constantly being beaten by the man of industry and less ability. He had great confidence in the power of work, and he believed that they would all succeed, if only they made up their minds honestly and earnestly to work. He hoped, therefore, that they had come prepared this session to work harder than ever [hear, hear, and cheers from the students]. The subject of the lecture was, "The Civil History of Man before the Period at which History is usually supposed to have commenced."

He contended that some light could be thrown upon

the subject by means of an investigation of the language spoken by the people whose early character was to be inquired into. The various languages of the earth were ranged into a few great families, which were so closely connected as to force upon them the conviction that the various people now speaking them were once the same people. The Professor here entered into a somewhat detailed proof of this, and enlarged on the advantages of the study of comparative lexicography, and of comparative grammar, and laid down various rules which the student should observe if he would successfully prosecute those branches of study. He stated the great classes into which language was divided, but confined himself to those of the Indo-European family, and pointed out in a very interesting and popular manner the affinity of those languages. Going back to the pre-historical period of this portion of mankind, he contended that they had abundant evidence, from language itself, that they were acquainted with family ties; that they were cultivators of the soil; and that they were collected into a political community. He contended, that it was very erroneous to suppose, as some did, that they were a nation of savages; for, although civilized nations had often been known to decline into a state of barbarism, they had never been known to rise from barbarism to civilization without coming into contact with a higher degree of civilization than their own in some other nation. This was in accordance both with scripture and with experience. He then proceeded to adduce proofs, from the nature of the language, that some 4,000 years ago the people speaking the languages of the Indo-European family were acquainted with social relations; for they found not simply terms to express the relations of father, mother, sister, and brother, but father-in-law, mother, brother, and sister-in-law; they had all our domestic animals, except, perhaps, the cat, which had not been so early domesticated. They were cultivators of the soil, for they had terms to express the names of agricultural implements. The Professor went on to trace the similarity between the terms used to express the same object or idea, in the various languages now constituting the Indo-European family's, and having proved that they were cultivators of the soil, he came to the conclusion, that they must have settled places of abode. They must also have had carriages of some kind, perhaps for agricultural and other purposes.

After some further remarks, the Professor sat down amid much applause.

The Rev. Dr. Harris having complimented Dr. Smith on his lecture—he had managed sufficiently to lubricate his subject to make it go down with everyone present—welcomed the company who were present in the name of the committee, and stated that he thought they were entering upon the work of the session under auspicious circumstances.

The Rev. James Hill, of Clapham, closed the proceedings with prayer.

MR. JOHN FLETCHER, of London, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the Independent church and congregation at Hurstbourne Tarrant, Hants, to become their stated pastor, and will enter on his labours there on Sabbath, October 9.

CEYLON.—CONVERSION OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Loko Banda Dunuwille, a Kandian chief, member of one of the highest families of the Central Province, has just been admitted to the Episcopal branch of the Christian Church by the Bishop of Colombo.—*Ceylon Observer.*

DR. MERLE D'AUBIGNE is to deliver an address at the opening of the new Presbyterian College, Belfast, in November.

SIX WESLEYAN MINISTERS left for Australia on the 23rd ult. in the "Beulah."

A MILLION TESTAMENTS FOR CHINA.—The Rev. J. A. James, of Birmingham, preached sermons on Sunday week in his own place of worship with special reference to this object. At the close of the evening service, papers with the number of copies subscribed for were collected by the deacons, and it was found that nearly twenty-five thousand copies, which in money value reached the sum of £410, had been guaranteed.

WREXHAM.—The public recognition of the Rev. T. Brooks, as pastor of the Baptist church meeting in Chester-street, Wrexham, took place on Tuesday, the 27th of September. In the morning the introductory discourse was delivered by the Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, of Liverpool, in which the nature of a Christian church was most luminously set forth; after which, the Rev. Isaac New, of Birmingham, delivered a powerful discourse on the work of the ministry. In the evening the Rev. C. Vince, of Birmingham, delivered a very appropriate discourse addressed to the church. The devotional parts of the services were conducted by the Rev. William Bontems, of Whitechurch, the Rev. Benjamin Slack, of Wrexham, and others.

CHRISTIANITY v. SECULARISM.—On Monday and Tuesday, the 26th and 27th ult., two able lectures were delivered in the Central Hall, South Shields, by the Rev. Brewin Grant; the subjects were—"Christianity the true Secularism," and "The true aim of the Secularists." The attendance was large and respectable, including most of the ministers of the town, both of the Established and Dissenting churches. The meetings were ably presided over; on Monday by R. Ingham, Esq., M.P., and on Tuesday by James Stephenson, Esq. The rev. gentleman seemed quite at home in his work. He quoted largely from the works of the Secularist leaders, and thus condemned them out of their own mouths—setting one against another, and almost all against themselves. At the close of each lecture several questions were put to, and suitable answers given by, the lecturer. Thanks were voted to Mr. Grant, and also to the Chairman respectively, and the whole was concluded with three hearty cheers for Mr. Grant, and the cause he advocates.—The Rev. B. Grant, of Birmingham, delivered an able and interesting lecture, on Thursday evening, the 29th ult., at Walker Iron Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on "Christianity the true Secularism." John Reay, Esq., in the chair. The audience was

both numerous and attentive. At the close an opportunity was afforded of questioning the lecturer in reference to the subject—which no one saw fit to embrace, though several professing to hold the so-called Secularist principles were present.

ILKESTON, DERBYSHIRE.—The Rev. George Hoatson, of Halifax, Yorkshire, late of Rotherham College, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to become the pastor of the Independent chapel in this town, and commences his labours on the third Sabbath of the present month.

CAVENDISH CHAPEL, RAMSGATE.—The church and congregation worshipping in the above chapel, with other friends of the Rev. Francis Wills, desiring an opportunity of meeting him in public, and expressing their respect and esteem towards him on retiring from the pastorate of the above church, held "a friendly tea-meeting" in the British School-rooms, and a public meeting afterwards in the chapel, on Wednesday last. About 200 persons sat down to tea, and 500 or 600, chiefly ladies, attended the public meeting. The Rev. H. J. Bevis occupied the chair; and was supported by the Revs. W. B. Davies, D. Jones, B.A., C. Kirtland (of Canterbury), F. H. Tucker, J. Ford, William Rose, J. Croft, A. J. Morris (of Holloway), F. Beckley, E. Pledge, D. Pledge, and J. Brook. The Chairman opened the proceedings by expressing his very high esteem for Mr. Wills as a Christian man and a minister, and his regret at separation from one with whom he had acted in fraternal harmony for seven years. The Rev. D. Jones expressed the same feelings, and presented a testimonial, consisting of a quantity of silver, value £24, enclosed in a morocco case. Mr. Wills, in responding to these expressions of regard and kindness, took occasion to reply to certain articles in the *British Banner*, which represented the church as in a withering, dying condition, and urged the re-election to the pastorate of a former minister. Mr. Wills characterised as inaccuracies and falsehoods this and other allegations; and referred, in vindication of his own labours, to the facts that he had added to the church 71 members, and preserved it in unbroken concord; raised and sustained British Schools on which £1,000 had been expended, free of Government aid; received from the public collections, during the past year, £300, a moiety of which had been distributed among Baptist institutions; and now handed over all clear of debt—except the incumbrance of £700 transferred from the old chapel. He did not pretend to be more than the editor of the *Banner* had by implication described him—"a second or third-rate man;" but he valued as highly as any his character for Christian integrity and ministerial usefulness. The Rev. Mr. Davies, of Margate, commented with much severity on the attempt of the *Banner* to influence the church in its choice of a new pastor, as a violation of the fundamental principles of Independency. He wished to know whether the Professors of Colleges approved of such conduct on the part of their organ, and hoped that Dr. Campbell would not persist in writing down a well-earned fame. The Rev. Messrs. Kirtland, E. Pledge, and W. Rose followed, to the same effect; mingling with their expressions of regard for Mr. Wills and his people, expressions of resentment at the "unprovoked" interference of the *Banner*. The Chairman mentioned, in closing the meeting, that the British School committee of Ramsgate had entrusted him with the presentation to Mr. Wills of a purse of £21 as a mark of their appreciation of his public character and labours. We should add, that Mr. Meritt, a deacon of Eagle-street Chapel, London, to which Mr. Wills is removing, gave a narrative of the circumstances which led to the new connexion.

THE REV. T. J. COLE has accepted a unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Baptist church worshipping at Paradise Chapel, Chelsea.

MORAL AND SOCIAL STATE OF JAMAICA, INFLUENCE OF MISSIONS.

(From the *Leeds Mercury*.)

Of all the civilizing agencies ever employed, none can be compared with Christian Missions. If our literary men and statesmen would make themselves acquainted with the recent history of those missions in various parts of the globe, they would find phenomena more striking and satisfactory than any recorded in history. In illustration of our assertion, we invite attention to a few remarkable facts relative to the island of Jamaica; and we do it the rather, because the complaints of the sugar planters and the recent conflict between the Council and the House of Assembly have produced an impression that Jamaica was in a state of disorganization and ruin. The facts we shall state, rest on the authority of a Missionary of the London Missionary Society, the Rev. R. Jones, who resided in Chapel-town, in the heart of Jamaica, for eleven years, and who has this week stated the facts at a meeting in Leeds. We do not claim for Christian Missions results which properly flow from the emancipation of the slaves: each of those sources was doubtless an immense auxiliary to the other, but we do not wish to confound them. We do, however, claim for Missionary exertions the chief merit of West India emancipation itself; and no one who remembers the history of the long struggle for the abolition of slavery, will dispute that the acts and the sufferings of Missionaries connected with the London, the Wesleyan, and the Baptist Societies, were the principal means of exciting the popular feeling in England which carried emancipation.

Our readers are aware that thirty or forty years ago, when Missions to Jamaica were in their infancy, the negro population as nearly resembled the cattle of the field as human beings could do. They had no religion, unless the wretched superstitions of Africa should receive the name. They had no education of any kind or degree. Their minds were as uncultivated as the

oxen. Many of them lived in promiscuous concubinage, and their children belonged only to the master. They had no legal rights, no property; they themselves were the property of masters, who fed them, cabined them, worked them, flogged them, and sold or bought them at pleasure, or committed them to the tender mercies of overseers and gang-drivers. They worked in the fields in gangs, under the superintendence of drivers armed with the cart-whip. They lived in huts or sheds no better than a field mistal, and their food and clothing were of the meanest kind. Most of them, however, had little garden plots assigned to them, where, after their day's work was over, they raised the vegetables which constituted a principal part of their food. Such was the general condition of the field negroes; that of the domestic negroes was of course better, though not better secured by any legal guarantee.

In contrast with this state of things, we now find the following:—The coloured population have all embraced the Christian religion, which they hold intelligently, and with a depth of interest and of feeling much surpassing what is known in England. They have their Bibles and one or two other religious books, which most of them can read. They attend the places of worship in a far larger proportion than the people of this country, and observe the Lord's day much more religiously. The numbers of them joined in the fellowship of Christian churches and regularly communicating is about seven times as great in proportion to their numbers, as is found among the inhabitants of London. Each man has his own wife, and supports his own family: immorality is almost unknown. The coloured men act as deacons of churches, and superintendents and teachers of Sunday-schools. The children receive almost universally a day-school education, for which the parents pay 3d. a week per child. Christian villages have been formed, in which each man has about an acre of land, with a good house in the midst, and the ground well cultivated around. The house consists of a central apartment, neatly but simply furnished, often ornamented with engravings of Scripture subjects, with the family Bible on the table, and on each side are the sleeping-rooms—the cooking-place being at some distance from the house. Outside is a verandah, with trees so trained as to shelter the woman at her work. The men, women, and children, are dressed as well as the middle classes in England; it was calculated by a member of the House of Assembly that a congregation of a thousand persons in the Mission Chapel would be wearing about £3,000 in value of English manufactures. Most of the men own a horse. Wages do not exceed 9d. a day, having fallen greatly since the period which immediately succeeded emancipation; but, owing to the cheapness of living, and the abundance of vegetables and fruit grown by the men on their own properties, they live in comfort. There are very few poor, and those are supported by their relatives and neighbours—it being considered sufficient to establish a claim on each other's kindness that their parents had come together in the same ship from Africa. There are, therefore, no workhouses or poor-rates. Crime is so rare that the prisons are nearly empty; and lately a prison which served for three parishes, nearly as large as three English counties, was shut up, owing to there being only three or four prisoners, who were transferred to Kingstown gaol. The blacks do not possess much general knowledge, but they are close students of the Bible, and they generally seek a copy with marginal references. The Scriptures and the Pilgrim's Progress are their chief books. Their liberality to religious objects is great; the Mission Stations, with their chapels and schools, are very nearly self-supporting; the salaries of the missionaries and schoolmasters are raised by the congregations and scholars, and all the work that is needed is cheerfully done. Mr. Jones's own station only received £20 from the London Missionary Society the last year of his residence in Jamaica. The kindness of the people to strangers is very striking; they would go a great distance to show a traveller his way. Their readiness to perform even field labour is proved by the large exports of sugar from the island. But many are tradesmen, handicraftsmen, merchants, &c. A great number are freeholders, having votes for Members of the House of Assembly; and there are eleven or twelve black members in the House. They are also magistrates and vestrymen, and they fill almost every public office. Of course they possess all the rights and privileges of freemen. The Kingstown railway was at first worked entirely by whites, but it is now altogether managed by blacks, with the exception of two officials.

If it should be thought that this admirable and beautiful state of society was the mere consequence of emancipation, a single fact will suffice to correct the error: Mr. Jones has frequently been told by the blacks, that on emancipation their disposition was to betake themselves in a body to the mountains, and that nothing prevented them but attachment to the missionaries. Thus, not only was the abolition of slavery mainly brought about by the missionaries, but, when it took place, their influence alone prevented a complete disorganization of society. One of the blacks thus beautifully expressed himself: "I have been free," said he, "three times: first I was free in my own country, Africa; next I was set free on the 1st of August, 1838; the third time was when Christ set me free; and I shall yet be free a fourth time, when I am delivered from the bondage of sin and corruption in heaven."

Some may possibly conjecture that all this work of civilization and evangelization may have been powerfully aided by the island Government and votes of public money. But so far from it, the Established clergy of the island have no hold whatever on the blacks, none of whom attend their ministry. The island curates receive from £300 to £400 a-year, and

the rectors from £600 to £800; but many of the State-built churches have a congregation not exceeding ten or twelve persons, whilst the congregations of the missionaries are crowded. The legislative grants for religion and education have been all but thrown away: they have augmented the taxes to an oppressive amount, and laid the foundation of the present conflict between the Council and the House of Assembly, but have had no compensating beneficial effect. The places of worship and schools attended by the blacks are those of the missionaries, to whom their people cling with the instinctive affection of children.

Such are the facts relative to the great moral and social regeneration of the coloured population of Jamaica; and we appeal to the judgment of every reader if they do not prove the inestimable value and mighty efficacy of Christian missions. Can anything like this sudden elevation of the heathen slave into the Christian freeman be found in the history of any age of the world, apart from Christian agency? We believe not. And let it be yet further observed, that the effect is traced at every step to the voluntary zeal and self-devotion of religious men. Government did nothing towards it beyond giving freedom and protection, to which it was urged by the same Christian agency: all the work of raising the despised chattel into the man and the Christian, has been "the work of faith and labour of love."

IMPRISONMENT OF MISS CUNNINGHAME AT LUCCA.

A deputation from the Protestant Alliance had an interview, on Thursday, with Lord Clarendon at the Foreign Office, with reference to the case of Miss M. Cunningham, a Scotch lady, who was recently arrested at Lucca, and is now confined in the prison of that city upon a charge of distributing the Bible and the "Pilgrim's Progress." The deputation consisted of the Earl of Shaftesbury, Colonel Alexander, Mr. Wilbraham Taylor, the Rev. Dr. Beecham, Mr. J. Cook Evans, the Rev. W. H. Rule, M. T. Hamilton, and Captain Giberne, and was received in the most courteous manner by the Foreign Secretary.

The Earl of Shaftesbury having briefly explained the object of the deputation, the Earl of Clarendon said he entirely concurred in the opinion expressed by Lord Shaftesbury as to the character of the law in question, which was not only contrary to the principles of the gospel, but to the spirit of the age. His lordship said he was quite familiar with the facts of the case, having received a despatch from Mr. Scarlett on the subject, and that he had lost no time in forwarding his directions to that gentleman, which he did the same evening, by the post. Mr. Scarlett had acted with great zeal in the matter, and in a manner to secure his (Lord Clarendon's) entire approbation. All the members of the Cabinet with whom he (Lord Clarendon) had had an opportunity of communicating, entirely agreed with him in the view he took of the case, and he felt that it was one in which no exertion should be spared on his part to secure Miss Cunningham's release. His lordship concluded by thanking the deputation for urging this subject upon his attention, adding that their doing so afforded a strong indication of the interest felt in the case by all classes.

On Friday, a deputation from the Evangelical Alliance waited upon Lord Clarendon, at his lordship's private residence, in Grosvenor-crescent, upon the same subject. The deputation, which was received with the utmost courtesy, consisted of Sir Culling Eardley, the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, Rev. Ridley Herschell, Rev. W. Bunting, Mr. T. Wheatley, and the Rev. J. P. Dobson, secretary. Lord Clarendon's reply was similar to the above.

The *Times* of Friday says that every effort that can be made by the diplomatic agents of the British Government to obtain this young lady's release will be tried in the first instance, and "if these do not succeed, it will be time enough to consider the most appropriate method of bringing the refractory Sovereign to reason." The most energetic directions have been forwarded to Mr. Scarlett to procure the young lady's instant release. The public may rest assured that the dignity of England will be vindicated in a suitable manner, and Miss Cunningham shortly restored to liberty.

The new Tuscan penal code, expressly drawn up to embrace the crime of Protestantism, only came into force on the first of last month; and under its provisions Miss Cunningham is to be tried. A few of the articles of this precious code are as follows:—

Whoever commits a crime in the Tuscan territory, be he a Tuscan or not, will be judged according to the rules of the present code.

Whoever, by means of public speaking or by writings, either in manuscript or print, or by figurative representations, distributed or fixed up, or in any other manner brought before the public mind, has attacked the religion of the state, will be punished with imprisonment with hard labour for from five to ten years, if his intention has been to propagate wicked doctrines, and to separate from the Catholic Church persons who belong to it; and with imprisonment from one to five years if he intends only to insult religion; and whoever shall make use of private instruction or persuasion to gain the end contemplated under the preceding article, shall suffer from three to seven years' seclusion in prison, with hard labour.

Whoever knowingly furnishes a meeting-place to a sect, when he is one of the sect, will receive an additional punishment; when not one of the sect, he will be punished as a simple participator.

The sectarian is punished, though the sect may hold its meetings out of Tuscany, and he may not have been present at them.

The *Christian Times* of Friday contains a letter from Florence, dated the 20th, in which we find the following:—

I have some new facts to add to the communication in my last letter regarding Miss Cunningham. Her sister and the Rev. Mr. Gordon have also been compelled to flee from Tuscany, having received from some friend a warning that both were on the point of being arrested and sent to share the imprisonment and trial of Miss Cunningham. From the depositions of the witnesses already examined, it appeared that both had been guilty of the inexpressible crime of reading the Scriptures with some Italian friends, who were seeking a knowledge of the truth—that the vengeance of the Tuscan Government would burst on them—in a word, that no time was to be lost if they wished to preserve their freedom. They accordingly repaired, late on Saturday night, to Leghorn, and at one o'clock on Sunday morning took refuge on board the "Moleste," under the flag of Lord William Compton. I presume ere this they are safe at Geneva.

Miss Cunningham has been removed to one of the condemned cells—rather a strange proceeding towards a person whose guilt has not been established. She has been permitted to hire a bed—a deal board being the only substitute which the cell affords. She has also been allowed the use of a bath. She is allowed to see her mother, but only for half an hour in the course of the day.

It is not improbable that other arrests of British subjects will be made. The police boast that they have the names of about fifty persons engaged in the work of proselytism, and among the number three or four English ladies. Spies have been posted at the doors of the ladies in question, every person entering or leaving their houses is watched and followed. Their letters are opened at the post-office without even the shadow of a disguise—they are sent, regularly opened, to their destination.

The Grand Duke declares that he considers the discovery of Miss Cunningham's guilt (!) as a special interposition of Divine Providence, which has afforded him the means of executing signal chastisement on English missionaries.

According to *Galignani's Messenger*, the statement that Miss Cunningham distributed tracts in the face of an enraged peasantry is an unmitigated falsehood. Miss Cunningham did nothing of the kind, nor would she have distributed any tracts at all, but that she was in entire ignorance that her doing so was an offence against the law.

MR. GLADSTONE IN THE NORTH.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, like his noble colleagues, Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston, has been publicly drawn out by his admirers in Scotland. Having recovered from his indisposition during his stay at Dunrobin Castle, the seat of the Duke of Sutherland, he went to Dingwall on Monday week to receive the burgess-ticket lately voted to him by the town council. He received the deputation at the house of Mr. Chisholm, where he was staying. With an appropriate address, Bailie Macdonald presented the ticket. In reply, Mr. Gladstone dwelt fondly on his family connexion with Dingwall; his mother having been born there, and her father having been several times Provost. The connexion of his family with Dingwall was therefore "a source of recollection most tender and endearing." But Dingwall had undergone "an entire transformation" since Mr. Gladstone knew it, thirty-four years ago. Speaking of the Ministry, he expressed his gratification at being associated with such distinguished statesmen, who are bound together in "an honourable bond in eschewing party warfare, promoting safe and progressive reform, and carrying out useful and thorough amelioration." He also pointed out, that although we might have scarcity, yet there are no murmurs of discontent, as in Italy and other countries, because artificial laws which interfered with subsistence are now abolished.

Mr. Gladstone next went to Inverness. Here, also, he received a burgess-ticket, but in a more formal fashion. The Provost and other municipal authorities received him on his arrival, and escorted him to the Castle Court-house, the largest building in the town; where a great multitude were assembled. As at Dingwall, an address preceded the presentation of the ticket, and a brief speech from the Provost. In reply, Mr. Gladstone still more emphatically disclaimed party feelings and objects in the present Ministry:—

I think I may say, that it was not for the purpose of party warfare that my Lord Aberdeen accepted the post he holds in the service of the Crown; that it was not for the service of party that Lord John Russell, who has himself borne with honour and distinction the highest office of State in this empire, assented to associate himself with Lord Aberdeen in the discharge of the most important duties of a Government. I will say of them, and of the rest of the Government, that I believe they were prompted to unite themselves together, for the purpose of carrying on the Government, by feelings which have secured for them both the support of the representatives of the people in Parliament, and the manifestation, not less gratifying, of the sentiments of the people themselves, such as that with which I am to day honoured and favoured.

The rest of his speech was devoted to two subjects—commercial legislation, and the foreign policy of the present Government. He enlarged upon the blessings we now enjoy in being free from apprehension of famine, while violence has shown itself in other countries. Recent commercial legislation has done more "to attach the people to the throne and institutions of England than any of the legislative labours, however beneficial, of past ages." It is the fixed policy of England, "enthroned in the universal heart of the community." He described the state of our foreign policy as satisfactory; but his hearers knew that part, if not the whole, of Europe is threatened with war—

I trust you also know, and are well persuaded, that the most anxious efforts of the British Government have been directed towards the maintenance of general peace, and the protection of those who want strength to protect themselves.

Eloquently describing the calamities of war, he hoped that negotiation would settle the present difficulties.

He closed by again referring to the great change which has come over the spirit and temper of parties—

Useful measures, completely disorganizing old party connexions, have been carried. The House of Commons is not now divided into two compact forces, opposing each other on every trivial point. The broad contrasts of party have been obliterated, and members of the Legislature exercise more their own reason, and are actuated to a greater extent by their honest convictions. This in itself is real progress; it was a result which augured well for the triumph of reason and justice. It was a consequence of this state of matters, that the present Administration had received so large an amount of what is termed "independent support." From its character and experience, it is peculiarly bound to go on conciliating favour of that kind; and the best way to accomplish such an object is neither, on the one hand, to hug past abuses under the pretence of maintaining our institutions, nor, on the other, recklessly to urge a demand at variance with the essential characteristics of our institutions. This, also, is the true way to obtain the confidence and support of the people at large, whom it is alike vain and undesirable to attempt to govern on the principle of a blind superstition. He thought he might safely promise that this would be the course the Government would pursue: for himself, he would yield obedience to no other principle [great applause].

CHOLERA AND MEASURES OF COUNTER-ACTION.

The epidemic still lingers in Newcastle, Gateshead, and the parts adjacent. On the 1st inst., there were reported, in the former town, 12 deaths—in the latter, 6; on the 2nd, in Newcastle, 2—in Gateshead, 8. The total number of deaths up to the close of that day were—

In Newcastle (during 32 days)..... 1,392
In Gateshead (during 26 days)..... 385

In Tynemouth (Wallsend district), Darlington, Howden Pans, and Stockton, fatal cases have occurred. In the whole of the Tynemouth Union there had been 26 death up to September 28, preceded in almost every instance by neglected diarrhoea. Four of the medical officers reported 758 cases of diarrhoea, all successfully treated, and the other two concurred in representing this affection as perfectly controllable, if treated early, and stated that they had also attended large numbers of cases. In South Shields, the deaths, up to September 29, were 31, in the whole of which, with one or two exceptions, there had been neglected diarrhoea. Four of the medical officers report up to that day 955 cases of diarrhoea, many severe, with rice-water discharges. Of these only one—an old woman of 85—died. Two hundred and eighty-four cases were treated, and all successfully, at the Dispensary.

The diarrhoea, in the instance of these two extensive unions, so near the epidemic district of Newcastle, is ascribed to the same pestilential influence as that from which Newcastle has so severely suffered. Some conception may be formed of the labour imposed on these authorities, with reference to the mere precaution of cleansing, from the fact that, in the interval between the 9th and 28th of September, 1,450 loads of refuse matter have been taken from the ashpits of North Shields and Tynemouth alone.

The noxious influence of the atmosphere at Newcastle and the neighbourhood has been exemplified in its effect on the body of medical visitors, on all of whom it has produced simultaneously unusual physical and mental depression, and entire loss of appetite. Two have been obliged to leave, in consequence of attacks of diarrhoea, accompanied with cramps. They describe the atmosphere as being heavy, thick, and misty, giving to distant objects the appearance of being seen through muslin; and they describe the plague of flies with which the district is visited as greatly adding to the impurity of the air and the discomfort of the people. In the lowest and most affected districts the visitors met with cholera corpses by twos and threes; yet, in some of the houses in which death has been most busy, the survivors remained, in spite of all exhortation, in a state of constant intoxication, refusing all visitation and medicine.

Dr. Melier, the commissioner from the French Government, accompanied Dr. Sutherland in the house to house examination, and expressed his extreme surprise at witnessing the condition of the population in the lowest districts of the town. He had been called upon to visit some of the worst conditioned of the French towns, but he had never seen anything so bad in structure as the houses and arrangements of the worst and most severely visited portions of Newcastle, or as the state of filth in which the population there existed.

Mr. Lee, one of the engineering inspectors of the General Board, has been for several days engaged in the examination of the worst parts of the town of Gateshead, with the view of advising the local authorities on immediate works, or means of mitigation for rendering parts of it habitable. The following are examples of the description of places examined:—

That part of the town known as Pandon Dean and its neighbourhood is paved almost entirely with shingle or boulders, and between the rounded stones there are wide interstices. In the surface gutters the combined action of liquid refuse, and of occasional sweeping, has opened the joints between the stones, so that even where the inclination of the surface is considerable there is always practical stagnation. These gutters are everywhere close to the doors; they average about a foot in width of fluid, and there is nearly a foot more on each side always quite wet. The subsoil is saturated, and there is a surface of from two to three feet in width, whence a constant evaporation of moisture and deleterious gas is going on, in places where a breath of fresh air can scarcely penetrate—where every dilapidated unwholesome room has at least one family as occupants—and where, from the general absence of any privy accommodation, all the excrement of the inhabitants is poured into these same surface gutters.

Mr. Lee was informed that the public privy under the

Lower-bridge is used by about 1,000 men and boys every day. Few houses in the neighbouring district have any accommodation of the kind. A man was attacked with cholera while in that privy and died in a few hours. The Inspector perceived the stench from the place at the distance of many yards. He also called the attention of the local authorities to the public middenstead in Sandgate, belonging to the corporation. A signboard announces, "All ashes and refuse to be put into the middenstead, on pain of prosecution by the corporation." But it is in close vicinity to dwelling-houses, is frequented by many persons, and is stated to be only emptied once in twenty-four hours. At the time of Mr. Lee's examination there was a large quantity of foul straw, which he was informed was the bedding of persons who had died of cholera, and also a considerable quantity of other refuse; several persons came in while he was there. He recommended either that this place should be shut up at present, and carts be sent frequently to collect all refuse, or that it should be emptied at least several times per day.

Another matter to which he called attention was, that there are several tripe-boilers in the same infected district and in other parts of the town. The contents of the intestines and paunches were settling into the open joints of the boulder pavement, and the skin and hoofs from the feet of sheep were sweltering upon the ash-heaps. In a house contiguous to one of those places he found two persons dying of cholera.

He lastly referred to the marine-store dealers, of whom there is a considerable number spread over the district where the cholera is and has been most fatal. He examined several of their premises. At one of them he had to climb over several tons of shank bones to get a sight of a large quantity of general bones stored in a building. There were fragments of cartilage and ligament upon some, and a very unpleasant effluvia proceeded from the whole premises. The owner stated, very frankly, that they had not been there more than a month, evidently thinking that a short time. Mr. Lee submitted that these accumulations were not protected by law, any more than other nuisances of mere accumulations of dead matter.

The *Gateshead Observer*, whose careful analysis and vivid exhibition of all the facts connected with the sanitary condition of the northern towns should be emulated by all his brethren of the press, says, in his last number:—

So great has been the dread of Newcastle, even more than of Gateshead, that a rustic, who had business with one of our tradesmen, gravely asked him, after it had been transacted, whether he thought he might venture to go over into Newcastle?

At Whalton, near Morpeth, a traveller was riding along the road, and pulled up at a public-house to give his horse a feed. The honest landlady, on learning that he came from Newcastle, would not open her door. She consented, however, to hand the requisite provender out at the window, and referred her customer to the pump for water. Before departing he tendered payment, but his money was refused. "She would touch nothing that belonged to him."

The most monstrous stories are in circulation, in the country round about, concerning Newcastle and Gateshead, and find credulous believers. Even in Newcastle itself, strange tales are told and believed. It has been gravely asserted, over and over again, that the authorities, being afraid to reveal the whole truth, deducted a number of the deaths when the mortality was at its height, and have since been spreading the deductions over the returns of successive days! The people who believe an invention like this would believe anything—even the rumour that has reached us from South Durham, that a hundred dead bodies were clandestinely thrown into a reservoir!

Excess in drink has been a feature of the visitation. Because beer was pronounced to be more dangerous than ardent spirits, and spirits were administered to patients as a stimulant, the latter have been liberally taken as a "preventive." Seldom has there been more self-indulgence along the shores of the Tyne than on Saturday night. We fear, too, that strong drink has been given by "friends," without medical warrant, to the sick.

King Cholera, on his way to the graveyards with victims, has, on more than one occasion, met King Alcohol, supported by the police, conducting his victims to prison.

Nearly every one of our populous towns is reported to have yielded isolated cases of cholera and many of diarrhoea; but, happily, no one place is actually in the possession of the invader, and the whole country is aroused to its repression. In all the metropolitan parishes, from Kensington to Greenwich, we read of great activity among the parochial authorities and their salaried or voluntary helpers. The inhabitants are instructed, by widely-distributed handbills, of the nature of the epidemic, and informed where they may obtain gratuitous advice and medicine at any hour. In many parishes, also, inspectors of nuisances are for the first time appointed—at salaries of 30s. or 40s. per week. And there is abundant proof that the most vigorous measures will not be premature or superfluous. A great amount of diarrhoea is stated to prevail in the low neighbourhoods; and what is the sanitary condition of some of the best, the daily reports of application at the police-courts and to sewerage commissioners show. Thus, at a meeting of the Metropolitan Sewers Commission—

The infamous open ditch at Wandsworth, which was the cause of so many deaths in Albion-terrace, Wandsworth-road, and which still remains uncovered, was brought under discussion by a deputation; who represented that the drainage at Clapham is generally defective, and requested that the Commissioners, if they could not close the ditch, would have it periodically flushed. The Chairman said, that efforts had been made to cleanse the ditch; but in this they had been frustrated by the opposition of a farmer. Orders were issued to have the ditch flushed.

Here, again, are but one or two of a batch of cases reported to an East London magistrate, by Overton, inspector of nuisances for St. George's, a parish of 45,000 inhabitants:—

The owner of premises in Bushell's-rents was summoned. It appeared that a dreadful nuisance existed under a house inhabited by eleven very poor persons.

The contents of a large cesspool had partially oozed out into the yard, and the nuisance was right under the rooms where people lived and slept. The boards of the rooms were in a rotten condition and broken in many places. The effluvia was most intolerable. One child in the house had been attacked with English cholera, and died there; others had been laid up with fever. The landlord of the China Shop, next door to Bushell's-rents, was ill from the same cause. Mr. Ingham made an order for the immediate removal of the nuisance, which was a most appalling one. The flooring of the rooms must be restored.

In other cases, where similar orders were made, it was stated by Overton that the owners of the small tenements generally lived in the country, and entrusted old women and others to collect the rents in St. George's, and they "screwed" all they could out of the tenants, and made no arrangements for their health and comfort. In the last case heard, relating to four tenements in Rycroft-place, it appeared there was one privy common to the inmates of all the houses, that the cesspool had what Overton called a "sweeping drain" attached to it, and that it was in a highly offensive condition, and the malaria engendered had produced a good deal of disease and fever. The cesspool could be made to communicate with the main sewer at an expense of a few pounds. A woman, the agent of the property, defended the nuisance, and said the contents of the cesspool partially drained into the sewer. Mr. Ingham said, he should make an order for the cesspool to be emptied and covered up, and the whole nuisance removed within forty-eight hours.

Not always, however, are the "rights of property" thus easily made to give way before the right to existence. The police are able to clear out an overcrowded lodging-house, and cleanse an occasional cesspool, but where a nuisance is sufficiently profitable for counsel to be retained on its behalf, it may obtain an indefinite lease. Thus:—

On Saturday afternoon, at a late hour, six persons, carrying on the business of bone-boilers, horse-slaughterers, and gut manufacturers, in a very densely populated neighbourhood, styled Green-street, Friar-street, Southwark, between the Southwark-bridge-road and the Blackfriars-road, appeared to answer summonses obtained by the parish authorities for causing nuisances to exist on their premises injurious to the health of the inhabitants. The first case taken was against Mr. Richard Trotman, bone-boiler, No. 30, Green-street. He was charged with having upon his premises a large quantity of bones, in a boiled and unboiled state, and a quantity of animal and other matter, so as to be a nuisance to, and injurious to the health of, the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

Mr. William Endean, one of the parish officers and inspectors of nuisances for Southwark, produced a copy of a notice signed by the inhabitant householders, which he served on the defendant on the 15th of September. He had since visited his premises two or three times. The last time was on Saturday morning. He then found a large accumulation of bones in the yard. The dwelling-house was in front, and there were some hundreds of tons of bones heaped up in the yard, some under cover and some exposed. There was a heap as high as the police-court, which emitted a very offensive smell. The place was surrounded by small tenements, crowded with poor people, and among whom disease was fast spreading. Witness went there along with Mr. Walker, the parish surgeon, and examined the place, and he certified that the smells proceeding from the defendant's premises were injurious to the health of the inhabitants. He said he had lived in the neighbourhood ten years, but he always considered the defendant's place a great nuisance. There were at the present time cases of cholera existing in the neighbourhood; one person was then lying dead. He was constantly in the habit of visiting the poor in the neighbourhood of Green-street, and his opinion was that cholera and other diseases were caused by the smells from the defendant's and the adjoining premises.

Mr. Clarkson, for the defendant, contended that his worship had no jurisdiction to interfere with a nuisance like this, if it were a nuisance which had existed for more than thirty years. The only remedy was by indictment. This had been decided in other cases, and the Court must, therefore, dismiss the charge.

Mr. Combe thought he had no power to interfere, and nothing had been brought forward to show that there had recently been any increase in the nuisance.

CORPORATION MATTERS.

At a meeting of the Common Council, on Wednesday, Mr. Deputy Hale brought up the committee's draft of general rules, and for the appointment of master, matron, mistress, and servants of the new Orphan School. On the resolution being moved, "That the master elected be a minister of the Church of England," Mr. Gilpin said he did not feel disposed to offer anything like a sectarian objection to the appointment; for, with the example before him of the admirable man who was master of the City of London School, he could not doubt that it was more than probable that the most suitable person for master of a school similar to that about to be founded would prove to be a minister of the Church of England [hear, hear]. But he was most anxious that the Court should have the power in its own hands, unfettered and untied, to choose whomsoever they might consider the best man for the interests of the institution, without reference to his religious opinions [hear, hear]. He considered that it was neither becoming nor consistent that the Court—which represented, not the Church of England exclusively, or one particular denomination of Dissenters, but which represented persons of all creeds—should tie themselves to the selection of a person of any particular creed. Mr. Low and Mr. B. Phillips objected to the resolution on grounds similar to those expressed by Mr. Gilpin. The Court divided, when there appeared:—

For the resolution 35
Against it 27

Majority in favour of the resolution 8

Mr. Gilpin then gave notice of his intention, at the next sitting of the Court, to move that this resolution be rescinded.

At a Common Hall held on Thursday, the liverymen unanimously elected Mr. Alderman Sidney to be Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. Thanks were voted to the present Lord Mayor, "for the dignified and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of chief magistrate; for his earnest endeavours to promote the diffusion of education and the advancement of science; for his generous assistance to the charities of this city; and for his munificent hospitality, by which the ancient dignity and reputation of the office of Lord Mayor have been upheld and rendered more dear to his fellow-citizens." The same compliment was also paid to the Sheriffs, Messrs. Carter and Croll.

The usual ceremony of presenting the Sheriffs Elect of the City of London to the Cursitor Baron, Mr. George Bankes, for the approval of her Majesty, was performed on Friday, at Westminster. In sketching the lives of the sheriffs, the Recorder stated that Mr. Alderman Wire has attained his present position by his industry, talent, and perseverance. Mr. Wire was a clerk in the firm of which he is now the head; for sixteen years he represented the Ward of Walbrook in the Court of Common Council, and was elected alderman on the retirement of Alderman Gibbs. Mr. Wallis, the junior sheriff, has not held office before, but his family connexion with the City is of long standing. The usual feast was held in the evening, at the London Tavern. It was attended by the Cursitor, Lord Dudley Stuart, the Lord Mayor Elect, many City notables, and Dr. Bowring. The speech of Dr. Bowring travelled out of the usual range of mutual compliment. Although he admitted that one year in Europe is better than "a cycle in Cathay," yet he could not refrain from pointing out that the Chinese enjoy the blessings of education—

Not long ago, it was his privilege to see a great struggle for official position in one of the provinces of that country, which could be only obtained by literary distinction. He saw nine thousand youths from the village school come together to be examined for literary honours, and it was the highest ambition of themselves and their relatives that they should attain what was called literary rank. They arrived at Canton attended by about fifty thousand of their friends; and so earnest were they that some of them died in the struggle. Of those nine thousand, only seventy-two could be elected for literary distinction; and the seventy-two who were successful were sent to Peking, there to be kept as the future rulers of the land. He trusted that the intercourse of England with China would increase year by year. In Canton the word of an English merchant is better than a bond, and it is for the interest of England and China alike that this feeling should be maintained. In China there are seven newspapers published in the English language; and he trusted that in all our intercourse with that country England would appear less in the character of a conqueror and more as a merchant.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

DECLARATION OF WAR BY TURKEY.

The *Morning Chronicle* of yesterday published the following intelligence, dated Vienna, Monday:—

Advices from Constantinople, dated the 27th, contain most important news.

The Divan, at the Grand Council held that day, resolved upon a declaration of war against Russia.

Report says that hostilities have already begun.

Last night the Emperor of Austria left suddenly, with the Prince of Prussia, for Warsaw, where the King of Prussia will meet them.

The fourth edition of the same journal contains the following despatch, likewise from its Vienna correspondent, and dated Monday evening:—

Against the advice of the four Powers, the Sultan has signed the declaration of war.

In giving the foregoing important intelligence, as published by our contemporary (says the *Globe*), we would merely state that, although our own information does not authorize us to corroborate the main fact of a declaration of war, it is of a nature to warrant us in placing every credit in the statement. That the Sultan had, on the 27th, convoked a Grand Council, consisting of 120 of the principal Ministers, councillors, pachas, and others—that the question of peace and war was submitted to them by him, and that they had decided in favour of the latter alternative; all this is beyond a doubt. Such being the case, our readers will easily see that all the probabilities are in favour of the correctness of the main feature of the intelligence communicated by the *Chronicle*.

Other accounts inform us, that at the Grand Council, despatches from Omer Pacha were read, urgently counselling war before the winter should set in.

It is also stated that Prince Gortschakoff was moving troops as if he intended to cross the Danube for the purpose of attacking the Turkish position at Roustchouk.

The above grave intelligence necessarily diminishes the importance of previous advices, which, however, are not without interest. It would appear that the French ships of war which entered the Dardanelles were the "Mogador and Magellan;" the English, "Niger and Tiger." The statement that the remainder of the two fleets has followed is not confirmed, but there seems to be no doubt that the order for that purpose has been despatched to Constantinople. The following from the Paris *Siècle* bears on it the stamp of probability:—

What is certain is this: the Cabinets of France and England being of opinion that they ought not any longer to leave political matters at the mercy of the hesitations of the ambassadors have sent orders to the admirals to pass the Dardanelles. This order will arrive on the 3rd or 4th of October at Besika Bay, and if Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and M. de Lacour have not yet made use of the powers which had been given them, the fleets will be at the very latest before Constantinople on

the 8th or 10th. The following is a fact not less grave than the entrance of the fleets:—The first idea of the Cabinets of Paris and London had been to explain the entrance of the English and French vessels to Constantinople by the necessity of protecting their countrymen and to maintain the Sultan in the free use of his sovereignty, if Mussulman fanaticism attempted to exercise a pressure on the throne. After mature deliberation, it was decided—we are assured of this fact in the most positive manner—that if the fleets had incontestably to exercise, if necessary, the double protection mentioned before, it was due to the dignity of France and of England to declare that they were going to Constantinople to give support to the Sultan against the eventualities of Russian aggression. As to the question of right, it was decided on the day that the Russian army crossed the Pruth. From that day the straits were open to the allies of Turkey. We believe we may affirm that an answer has been given in this sense to the ambassadors of Austria and Russia, when they asked for explanations on the arrival of four frigates, and on the presumed entrance of the fleet to Constantinople.

The same journal asserts that the rumour of the approaching retirement of Lord Aberdeen was correct, "but, from the moment that he joined in the energetic line of conduct counselled by his colleagues, the position of the Prime Minister changed. Not only his colleagues do not press him to retire, but they are of opinion that the policy of action now pursued will have the unanimous approval of all England."

The *Siècle* continues to be very warlike. It speaks now of a project, which, it says, is very seriously talked of in England, for the capture by the English and French fleets of all the Russian ships in the Black Sea and the Baltic, and holding them until the Emperor Nicholas shall have ordered his troops to recross the Pruth.

Telegraphic despatches from Constantinople, dated 19th September, state that a good understanding prevailed among the Peace and War parties, and that the knowledge of the Emperor of Russia's rejection of the modified note had not excited any disorders.

The *Constitutionnel* states that the Cabinets of London and Paris have sent special couriers with important despatches to St. Petersburg. They will reach that city on the 6th inst.

While the sword is being drawn at Constantinople, it would appear that diplomacy was still active at Vienna. Austria re-enters—of course with the consent and at the desire of Russia—into the conference from which she had withdrawn; and the Four Powers—Great Britain, France, Austria, and Prussia—are again to take up the suspended work of conciliation. It is stated that the Vienna note is neither modified nor abandoned. It is still to be proposed to the Porte for acceptance, under the important condition that France, England, Austria, and Prussia, shall sign a common declaration, guaranteeing Turkey against all dangers to her independence which might flow from the possible abuse of its terms, but not going beyond the pentarchial treaty of 1841, as Reschid Pacha demanded in his last circular to the Great Powers. To frame such a reassuring declaration, it is understood, is the work for which the suspended Vienna Conference are to be resumed. Letters from Vienna speak of the readiness of the Czar to acquiesce in any form of settlement which may secure peace, and restore confidence to commerce and finance, while saving his honour.

A European staff officer writes from Shumla on the 11th that the Turkish army is now making the last preparations usual before entering on a campaign. The different bodies of troops are all provided with the necessary means of transport. Great magazines are being formed for the maintenance of the army during six months; and in Roumelia an army of reserve, composed of Redifs, is being organized. The marching army now numbers upwards of 80,000 men of regular infantry (troops of the line), and 10,000 irregular foot soldiers, about 10,000 cavalry, and upwards of 180 pieces of field artillery, of different sizes. Three lines have been fortified—the Danube, the line stretching from Varna to Schumla, and another line situated further back, commencing at the river Kamesick, which is prolonged towards the east, and embraces every pass of the Balkan to beyond the city of Sofia. Upwards of 44 points are fortified, and altogether 120 different fortified works have been constructed. Works of colossal proportions have been undertaken and executed, and the greatest energy has been displayed.

MEETING OF THE EMPERORS AT OLMUTZ.

The great meeting at Olmutz, on the 23rd September, included the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Russia and his heir, Count Nesselrode, the Earl of Westmoreland, Count Buol-Schaunstein, M. de Bourqueney, Prince Paskiewitch, M. Meyendorff, the Prince of Prussia, and Baron Prokesch-Osten.

When the two Emperors met in front of the palace, the Emperor Nicholas placed himself at the head of the guard of honour, and, on marching past the Emperor of Austria, kissed his imperial brother. The first grand field-day was on the 25th. There were 45,700 men and 128 guns in the camp. The staff of the Emperor of Austria consisted of sixty generals. The Emperor Nicholas figured in the Cuirassier uniform of his Austrian regiment. The divisions of the army were commanded by Generals Wratislaw, Schlick, Clam-Gallas, and Lichsteinstein. Windischgratz and the Ban Jellachich were among the colonels.

Another field-day at Olmutz took place on the 26th September. The citadel of the fortress was besieged. Regular approaches were made, and in order not to injure the permanent works, a line of temporary defences were thrown up without the walls. These were to be subjected to experiments in mining and countermining. But first they were inspected by both Emperors, on foot, and wearing the ordinary fatigue-dress of the army. This over, they took their stand on a

strong tribune, and the sham battle commenced with a reciprocal cannonade from the fortress and the trenches. The garrison made a sortie, and were repulsed; but their next move was more fortunate. They sprung a mine under the advanced battery of the besiegers; and in an instant not only mounds of earth, but the heavy artillery mounted on it, flew into the air. Although the troops had been withdrawn, one soldier was killed and several were wounded; a shower of hard lumps of mud falling even around the Imperial watch-tower. The Emperors ran among the ruins and inspected them for an hour.

On the 27th, there was another grand field-day and a sham-fight. On the preceding evening, a conference between the two Emperors, Count Buol, Count Nesselrode, Lord Westmoreland, and Prince Paskiewitch, lasted till past midnight. The Emperor Nicholas and his suite left by special train on the night of the 27th for Warsaw.

The King of Prussia has left Berlin for Warsaw.

Amongst those present at Olmutz were some members of the Rothschild family.

The Emperor of Russia gave an audience to the Earl of Westmoreland on Sunday last, which is said to have been unusually protracted. It is added that his Majesty displayed the most friendly feeling towards the British Ambassador. Lord Westmoreland had a conference also with Count Nesselrode and Baron Meyendorff. In these interviews the Czar and his ministers protested their anxious desire to preserve peace, but maintained in all points their interpretation of the Vienna note.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress, after paying a visit to Boulogne, where they visited the column of the grand army, erected in memory of Napoleon's proposed invasion of England in 1804, and were more coolly received than in any of the northern towns, visited Amiens, and reached Paris on Thursday.

As a specimen of the alliance between the Church and the State in France, let us take the address of the Bishop of Arras, one of the acutest ecclesiastics in France, to the Emperor:—

Other men will not be wanting, sire, to laud the supereminent qualifications which adorn the august person of your Majesty; that serenity of soul which nothing shakes, that power of will which triumphs over all, that sure foresight which seizes always the truth; finally, that wondrous superiority before which all obstacles yield, and all pretensions vanish. We whose thoughts should be above this world, because our kingdom is not of it—we have other homage to offer you. There is something in your Majesty superior to all the gifts of nature; it is the mission which you have received from heaven. The more the inward thought of faith reflects upon all you have done with so much promptitude and facility, the more convinced it becomes that you have not acted singly. God is with you, sire, and that is your chief glory."

The *Siècle* states that more than 800 Poles have inscribed their names at the Turkish Embassy, Paris, with the offer of their services in the event of a war between the Porte and Russia.

NORTH AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

There has been a Democratic Convention at Syracuse, in New York State, for the nomination of State officers. For some weeks previously, certain journals, which are constantly speaking of the unpopularity of the President's present position, had predicted that the resolutions of the Convention would show symptoms of disaffection to his policy. But the fact has not warranted the prophecy. The "platform" agreed on is one of confidence in General Pierce, and of approval of the policy shadowed forth in his inaugural speech.

From Washington we learn that a protest had been presented there from Russia, Austria, and Prussia, against the course pursued by Captain Ingraham in the Kosta affair at Smyrna. The gallant captain's conduct in the circumstances complained of has, however, been sustained by the Government of the United States.

Frightful accounts were reaching New Orleans of the ravages of the yellow fever in the plantations and in the small villages along the lake and river coasts. The fever in New Orleans was on the decrease, only 24 persons having died of that disease on the 17th ult. The deaths for the week ending on that day, were 241. At Mobile the deaths were upwards of 20 a-day.

Vigorous measures were being taken against the banditti by Santa Anna's Government, not less than 60 having been condemned to death in one day in the country around the capital. Santa Anna was still increasing his army, and it was reported that he intends fortifying Vera Cruz more strongly. The Dictator of Mexico appears to be making short work with some of the members of the late administration.

The Isthmus railroad is making better advance than before for many months, at both ends that are now in progress—a point near Metuchin and Panama.

Havannah letters of the 9th ult., published in the *New York Herald*, present a most gloomy picture of the state of affairs on the island of Cuba. An epidemic of a choleraic nature, assisted by the pernicious fever, was sweeping off sailors, soldiers, negroes, and others with frightful rapidity. Some estates, numbering from 200 to 300 slaves, had been so reduced in the space of a week that there were scarcely men enough left to bury the dead.

The kidnapping of the Yucatan Indians, and taking of them to Havannah to be sold as slaves, was exciting considerable attention. The Mexican Consul having represented this outrage to the Captain-General in the strongest language, some 60 of the Indians were brought before that functionary for examination on the 2nd ult.

At Jamaica, a valedictory address from the bishop and clergy, as well as one from some compassionate

laymen, was presented to Sir C. Grey, on his retiring from the governorship. On the 9th ult., a meeting of influential individuals was held at Kingston, for the purpose of forming a mining association. Sir H. Barkly was daily expected.

INDIA—CHINA—AUSTRALIA.

There have been no outbreaks in Burmah, but a terrible famine is spreading over the length and breadth of the land. The rice crop has failed throughout the Pegu provinces, and is now selling at three seers per rupee, or 6lbs. weight for two shillings. Taking into consideration the wages in that country and in England, these prices are equivalent to the loaf at home being sold for five shillings. At Rangoon some ship-loads of rice have arrived from Calcutta, and are selling at a moderate price, so that the scarcity is not so much felt there as up the country. All up the Irrawaddy the cultivators are living upon wild roots, leaves, and other miserable substitutes for good food, and the cholera is decimating the population to a fearful extent. The troops, as yet, continue free from the scourge. Other maladies are, however, rife. The 1st Bengal Fusiliers (Europeans), at Rangoon, have 200 out of 700 men in hospital. Altogether, the European regiments which landed in Burmah little more than a year ago have lost upwards of 1,500 men, partly by the enemy, but chiefly from sickness. General Godwin has returned to Calcutta, and proceeds at once to take charge of his divisional command at Umballah, in the north-west provinces.

The news from China, brought by the Overland Mail, agrees with all that has recently arrived from the same quarter. Success is still with the insurgents. "The Government of Peking is in the greatest distress for money." "A scarcity of grain was beginning to be felt in Peking, owing to the districts by which the capital was principally supplied being now in possession of the rebels." "The Imperialists have made another unsuccessful attempt to recapture Amoy; and from the accounts received of the spiritless behaviour of the Tartar troops, it is now evident that 'all is up' with the Manchoo dynasty." "The mercenary fleet blockading Chin-Keang-Foo consists of eight English and American square-rigged vessels, between thirty and forty Portuguese armed lorchers, and about twenty junks. With the single exception of the flag-ship, Sir Herbert Compton, all the European vessels are small. Sir George Bonham has at last issued a proclamation apprising all British subjects of the illegality of engaging in warlike operations in China without the Queen's license, and warning all such that he will strictly enforce the penalties provided in the Act 59 of George III., chap. 69, against such offences.

Important intelligence has been received this week from Australia. The arrivals of goods had been enormous, overstocking the markets to an extent which had sent down prices from thirty to fifty per cent., and even at this decline it was found impossible to effect sales. The shopkeepers who had purchased for arrival were repudiating their contracts, and a state of much confusion, in consequence, prevailed. It appears, however, that the weather had for the six previous weeks been most unfavourable, and the roads to the diggings were in an impassable state. When they could be traversed with safety, a reaction in the market was anticipated; and many of the merchants were, therefore, not desirous of pressing goods for sale at the current rates. The latest returns from the mines were favourable, and show an increase in the yield of gold, but the season had not fairly commenced. Gold was in some demand for shipment to England, at 77s. 6d. per oz., and the exchange was at 2 per cent. premium. The following extracts from an article in the *Times* contains some useful information:—

People are beginning to look about them and see if it be not better to accumulate money's worth than to pick up money in its most tangible form. For example, and to show that one mania may displace another, we have accounts of a projected "Melbourne, St. Kilda, and Brighton Railway," capital £250,000; of a "Melbourne, Mount Alexander, and Murray River Company," capital £1,000,000; of a railway from Melbourne to Geelong, with a capital of £350,000. We are informed that even the rude boisterous abundance of the diggings is giving way to a more sober and serious style of life. There is a hotel at Ballarat in which "ladies and gentlemen arriving at the 'diggings' may obtain first-rate accommodation at moderate prices."

The *Commercial Review* states that, "Boots and shoes only cover cost." "Tents are very dull." So is wine. Beer has continued to decline. Flour, too, has declined; and American barrel flour "continues very depressed." But mark the reverse of the picture. "Timber has advanced; the supply is greatly short of the demand. Iron houses realize fabulous profits. Paperhangings, window glass, bricks, slates, oils, and all articles connected with buildings, are in great demand."

The cry of the colonists is for labour and government. The supply of labour has fallen off; it is, we believe, the only article in the list of imports which shows a decrease. By the present quotations we see that a carpenter, a blacksmith, or a wheelwright may earn his 20s. a-day, and his employer will be thankful for his service. A common labourer on the road is snapped up at 10s. a-day. Ploughmen may have their 35s. a-week, with rations; a common shepherd, £35 to £40 a-year, also with rations. In the same list we find that a bullock-driver may gain from £3 to £4 a-week, also with rations—a curious disproportion between the remuneration offered by these different lines of business. From the quotations given of the wages paid to female servants, we should presume that many a heart which throbbed high but twelve months ago with the anticipation of rapid fortune must have been cruelly undeceived. A female cook can now only command from £35 to £40 a-year; a general servant, £25 to £30; a housemaid, £25; a laundress, £35; a nursemaid, from £20 to £25. These are rates which, in Melbourne, argue grievous competition for employment.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

There are at least 85 Anti-slavery newspapers in

the United States, and three of them are published in Slave States.

General Juan de la Pezuela has been appointed to the government of Cuba.

Mary Simondson, aged 126, had died at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania.

The daily attendance at the New York Crystal Palace averaged between 6,000 and 7,000 persons.

The *Madrid Gazette* of Saturday announced that Marshal Narvaez was at liberty to return to Spain.

The Hutchinson family are again about to visit England.

M. Arago, the celebrated astronomer, died on Sunday evening at Paris.

The portion of the Austrian silver loan left open to foreign countries, to the extent of 30,000,000, has been undertaken by the house of Rothschild.

It is reported that Lord Carlisle, instead of going to Bagdad, has been lying ill of the small-pox at Buyukdere, near Constantinople.

It is expected from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 bushels of wheat will be shipped from Canada via the United States to this country before the closing of the navigation.

Abbas Pasha issued an order prohibiting the exportation of grain from Egypt after the 28th of Sept.; but, on the representations of the Consuls, the prohibition was not to take effect until the 30th of November.

The house of Mr. G. P. R. James, the novelist, and now British Consul, at Norfolk, Virginia, has been set on fire for the fifth time, and it is feared that, in spite of the increased and anxious vigilance of the municipal authorities, the dwelling may be finally destroyed.

Lola Montez has quarrelled already with her new husband, because he was jealous of a violinist, from whom she "had received some polite attentions." The poor man raised a row, and got kicked out of the house by his bride of a fortnight.

The ex-Queen Amelie, the Prince and Princess de Joinville and their children, arrived at Ostend on Thursday last. On the following day they dined at the palace of Lacken with the King and the Duke and Duchess of Brabant. What will Louis Napoleon say to this near neighbourhood?

The *Montreal Gazette* states that "£80,000 sterling had been subscribed by some half-dozen Montreal merchants and a gentleman resident at Lachine for the establishment of a line of steamers between Liverpool and Montreal. One of the new line of steamers will make her appearance in Montreal next summer."

The *Adelaide Observer* of the 2nd of July says:—"Mr. John Mitchell, one of the Irish State prisoners, has effected his escape from the island; he is the fourth of these prisoners who has escaped." John Mitchell has been gazetted as an absconder, and a reward of £2, "or such lesser sum as may be determined upon by the convicting magistrate," offered for his apprehension.

A letter in the *Times*, signed "John Macgregor," and dated "Chamouni, Sept. 24," reports the successful ascent of Mont Blanc on the 22nd, by himself and a Mr. Shuldham. They were accompanied to the Grand Mulets by Mr. Albert Smith, Captain de Bathe, and several gentlemen who passed two nights in this elevated bivouac.

M. Soule, American Minister to the Court of Madrid, is still at Paris, and a very extraordinary reason is assigned for his prolonged stay. He is said to be negotiating, or at least attempting to negotiate, with Queen Christina for the purchase of Cuba by the American Government. The marriage of her daughter with Napoleon Bonaparte is still upon the tapis.

M. Kosta is to be released from the interim custody of the French Consul. This event has taken place with the concurrence of the Austrian Internuncio, M. de Bruch, and of his Government. On the 19th ult., Mr. Brown, the United States *chargé d'affaires* at Constantinople, left for Smyrna, where he would see M. Kosta put on board an American merchantman, which was to sail for New York from Smyrna in a few days.

Before the close of the late statistical congress at Brussels, the proposal of an international uniform postal law was discussed. The subject was introduced to the notice of the Congress by a deputation from the London Society; and, after an interesting debate, the assembly adopted the two fundamental rules of the society. One of the savans suggested that the next meeting should take place in Paris. At the word, up starts M. Horace Say, to enter his protest against that choice, in the name of the learned men of France, and proposed, in preference, Turin! Little more was said—the form of protest was enough.

The name of Mr. George Peabody is now well known in this country as one of the merchant princes of America. In the town of Danvers, in the State of Massachusetts—where, when it was a quiet little village, with fortunes almost as humble as his own, he started on his career of success in the humble part of a grocer's boy—an inauguration has been taking place which adds another to multiplied previous proofs that the prosperity which he achieved for himself has been a fountain of good to others. Some little time since, a sum of 30,000 dollars was presented by Mr. Peabody to the town into which his native hamlet had expanded, while the unknown—early-orphaned and utterly friendless—boy grew into the world-renowned merchant and banker,—for the purpose of founding an institution for educational purposes and a library. To carry out these objects, the corner-stone has just been laid of an edifice which is to cost 20,000 dollars.

Cape of Good Hope advices to the 20th July are very satisfactory. The Gaikas and Krelis had fulfilled the stipulations of the treaty of peace, and all the tribes were quiet and submissive. Some alarm is expressed in the journals at the rumoured intention of

the Governor to reduce the force on the frontier too rapidly. The constitution was working smoothly. Twenty-eight properly-qualified candidates for fifteen seats in the Legislative Council had accepted requisitions from constituencies. The customs returns for six months show a large increase in exports, and a moderate increase in imports. Among the signs of progress in the colony, not the least significant are the attention which the subject of education excites, and the establishment of a Mechanics' Institute at Cape Town.

THE WAGES MOVEMENT.

The weavers of Preston have proposed to the associated millowners—"1. That a deputation of employers meet a deputation of the workpeople, for the purpose of discussing and arranging the differences. Or, if this be objectionable, we propose—2. That the matter in dispute be referred to arbitration, each party to appoint an equal number of experienced men unconnected with the strike, and that Mr. R. T. Parker, M.P., be the umpire. If this does not meet your views, we respectfully request you to make a proposal, if you desire to come to an honourable arrangement and if it be based on equity, we pledge ourselves to accept it." No answer has been received to these proposals. The erection of a large manufactory, the contributions of factory workers had been resolved upon. At a recent open-air meeting a resolution was passed by which the power-loom weavers pledged themselves "never" to resume work till their employers comply with their "just demands."

A large mill at Bury is closed, and 700 people are thrown idle, by the strike of the spinners for an advance, which the masters said resolutely they would not give. Two firms at Wigan have resisted the demands of the workmen, and have closed their factories. Around Burslem the colliers have turned out for an increase of sixpence a day. The Birmingham tin-plate workers are idle—the masters have refused an advance of from 20 to 25 per cent. The colliers of South Staffordshire are likely to cease work.

The seamen and pitmen of the Tyne and Wear have held a great meeting at South Shields. The seamen, to uphold a number of new regulations respecting wages and the quota of hands to ships of certain tonnage, which they propose to compel owners to agree to. The colliers agitated for an advance of wages. Seamen and colliers seem to think that a union between them would be advantageous.

The carpenters and joiners of Bristol have held a meeting to check the prevalence of "over-time" work. They declare that it tasks some men too heavily, and keeps others without employment: to mitigate the evil, they resolved that no man should work more than two hours for a "quarter of a day" over-time, and then only in cases of emergency.

The shoemakers of Plymouth and Devonport have been successful in their strike; the largest employer gave in, and others were obliged to follow. The manufacturers had no other alternative without losing large orders for the Australian market.

In consequence of the utter impossibility of obtaining workwomen, at the present scale of wages, to complete many heavy orders for exportation, several of the middle people, who take the work out from warehouses, have notified that it is their intention, should the strike continue longer, to substitute the sewing machines, which can be obtained at a cost of from £30 to £40 each, and will seam or sew at the rate of a yard and a quarter a minute for manual labour. Notwithstanding this threat, few, if any, of the good workwomen have applied for employment, there being at present several hundreds who are determined not to return to work until an advance in their wages is given.

Messrs. Nicholson, of St. Paul's-churchyard, have introduced the sewing machines into their establishment for cloak and mantle making. The needlewomen of Bath-street workroom refused to work the machine, and about fifty of the senior hands were discharged. About 1,000 female workers are now employed by the firm, and there has not yet been any strike among them. Although the machine will do a great deal of work, yet there are various details connected with this branch to which it cannot be applied.

RESULTS OF THE HARVEST.

With the exception of some beans, and here and there a very late piece of wheat, the harvest may be considered to be concluded; and from all the accounts we receive, the results are as far from satisfactory as was anticipated. Every farmer who has thrashed any wheat is disappointed with the yield, even from crops the appearance of which, when standing, promised well. The sheaves, however, were universally light, betokening an indifferent yield. In one instance, on an extensive farm in Essex, the wheat crop of last year yielded an average of five quarters to the acre; this year, one of the best pieces has been thrashed, and the yield has scarcely amounted to two and a half quarters per acre. Early in the week the price of wheat in Mark-lane rose 4s. to 5s. per quarter; but subsequently the markets have been more quiet, though still advancing. Some of the best samples sold for 60s. per quarter and upwards. Other prices, too, are tending upwards. Part of this increase of price must be attributed to the threatening aspect of Eastern politics, from which a stoppage of some of our supplies is apprehended. The French buyers have also again visited our markets. That we have a short crop of wheat is undoubted, and it is neither useful nor right to deny or conceal it, for the best remedy in such case is as much and as early economy in consumption as is practicable. It is stated that large purchases of

wheat and flour have been made in New York for shipment to this country as well as to France, and as the American crops are extremely good, it is certain that our present prices will draw large supplies from that quarter.—*Economist*.

The crops in Ireland are nearly all saved, and the prevailing impression is, that they have turned out more favourably than was expected. The reports with regard to the potato, too, are better, and represent the spread of the disease as in a great measure checked.

Mr. J. B. Gough, the American orator, was announced to deliver at Exeter Hall, on Monday evening, the first of a course of four lectures, to be given by him in various parts of the metropolis this week, on the subject of temperance. The hall was well filled. Mr. George Cruikshank having been called to the chair, Mr. Gough commenced his lecture. His object, he said, was to enlist their sympathy in behalf of the temperance cause, and to remove any prejudice, if any existed, regarding it. He then by way of illustration referred to his own experience, he having been a drunkard before 1843, when he was induced to sign the pledge, in Worcester, in the United States, by the invitation of a man who met him in the street, and who offered to introduce him to some respectable people. His motive, he admitted, was a selfish one, but the act was good. He then proceeded to enlarge on the necessity of endeavouring to reform drunkards, not by treating them with scorn, but by sympathizing with them. But a reformed drunkard was not a reformed man. He felt himself that he could not withstand temptation an hour without the restraining influence of the grace of God, and it was on this principle that he advocated abstinence from all that could intoxicate. Mr. Gough was proceeding to enlarge on this subject, when he stopped rather suddenly, saying he was labouring under severe illness, and the meeting was, in consequence, brought to a close.

"A wedding at sea" is recorded in the papers. On board the "Emigrant," Captain R. Williams, in her homeward-bound voyage, was a young widow, who, during last year, sailed from England with her husband, a respectable tradesman, for Melbourne. Two months after landing, the husband perished of rheumatic fever. The widow, while disposing of her remaining property, made the acquaintance of a gentleman, who frankly told her that, when a youth, he had been transported for sheepstealing. By good behaviour, he obtained a ticket of leave, went to the diggings, and his term of transportation expired, was about to revisit England, the owner of £10,000. The widow did not reject his generous offer to pay her passage home. They embarked, she taking a place in the ladies' cabin, and he a berth in the fore part of the ship; but they often met on the quarter-deck, and one morning intimated to the captain that they wished to be married! There was not a minister on board; but the captain resolved to enter holy orders himself. Next morning the passengers, in their best attire, assembled round the front of the poop; the captain published the banns of marriage three times, and then read the marriage service of the Church of England, the steward giving the Amen. The marriage was registered in the log-book, and the happy pair received the congratulations of all on board.

Postscript.

Wednesday, October 5th.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

There is nothing authentic in proof of the announcement made elsewhere, that the Sultan has signed a declaration of war against Russia. It is noteworthy, however, that the *Times* of this morning writes on the assumption of its correctness. The *Daily News* says:—"The information received at the Foreign-office, and at some of the Foreign Embassies, is simply that the Great Council of the Ottoman Empire had resolved to advise the Sultan to declare war against Russia. Other information—promulgated ostensibly on the authority of some unofficial telegraphic message—goes to affirm that the Sultan had actually signed a declaration of war. This latter account is liable to suspicion from difficulties as to the time for conveying it from Constantinople to Trieste; from the fact that there has been of late, a regular manufactory of alarming and exaggerated rumours at Trieste; and also from its having been published along with some reports of actual hostilities which could not possibly have been brought by the same route, yet were so printed as to have the appearance of resting on the same authority. The only intelligence, therefore, that at present appears to be entitled to any credence is, that the Great Council had recommended a declaration of war. The ministers at present in town have been assembled to deliberate on this news.

The warlike reports have violently agitated the money markets in Vienna, Paris, and London. On our Stock Exchange yesterday, the Consols went down to 90½. After the termination of regular business, doubts grew up as to the fact of the Sultan having signed the declaration, the telegraphic despatches received during the afternoon by various mercantile firms containing an announcement of the recommendation of the Council, without any statement of its having been actually put in force, and a slight increase of confidence was manifested, transactions being entered into at 91½ to 1.

Most of the accounts from Bessarabia and the Pruth concur in stating that the scourges of cholera

and nervous fevers, invariably attendant upon the concentration of Russian masses, are committing their usual havoc among the troops. The commissariat is described as contemptible in administration. On the other hand, these troops are described as being in admirable order, and furnished with every requisite for taking the field under the best auspices.

The Russian soldiers are deserting in great numbers, but most of the fugitives are captured, as the line of the Danube is strongly guarded. Most of them expiate the offence by death. Some of the officers have been shot as a measure of discipline, and the intercessions of the most influential persons prove of no avail.

The Russian Baltic fleet has received orders to put into Cronstadt and be laid up in ordinary, in consequence of the prevalent stormy weather. The sailors who man the Russian fleet are chiefly drawn from the province of Finland—incorporated with Russia in 1808. According to the *Daily News* this province is greatly disaffected to Russian rule, especially as all the promises of local self-government have been systematically violated. "Among the mass of the population the memory is still warm of local independence and federal union with Sweden. The heart of Finland is sound, though her lips may seem to move inaudibly, and the universal sentiment is hatred to Russia."

Accounts from Circassia state that the Russians have assembled a considerable force on that side of the Black Sea, and are preparing to make a general attack, with, according to some 40,000, according to others 60,000 men. Two envoys from Schamyl had arrived at Constantinople to demand further assistance from the Porte against the Russians.

Advices from Braila, on the Danube, not far from Galatz, are to the effect that all trade had been suspended for some time, in consequence of a want of shipping, which could not ascend the river, the water at the mouth of the Sulina not being more than 6½ feet deep. The crop of wheat was indifferent in Wallachia. Some speculators had made large purchases for the Upper Danube.

According to a correspondent of the *Daily News*, the mother of Miss Cunningham is, it is feared, on her death-bed.

I positively affirm, he says, that the Grand Duke stands alone, and that the line he has chosen gives serious uneasiness to the members of his government, and that they, as well as all educated Italians, would gladly hail a more liberal and enlightened policy. I am informed—and I believe credibly so—that representations have been made in a very high quarter; in one, indeed, where the influence used would be almost irresistible, even with the Grand Duke, and that the result, though still doubtful, is not altogether hopeless. Thus much in justice to her Majesty's representative; for rumour is generally as ill-natured and unjust as it is universally exaggerated. Nothing in fine can exceed the interest evinced in the case by Mr. Scarlett, and the ability displayed by him. Let us hope that he will be well seconded and sustained at home.

The *Parlamento* of Turin, of the 30th, announces that Count d'Appony, the Austrian Minister, would depart, on the following day, on an unlimited leave of absence.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree granting permission to foreign vessels to import corn, bread-stuffs, rice, potatoes, and dried vegetables, from Algiers into France. The license thus granted ends on the 31st of December.

Great sensation has been caused in Galicia, in Spain, by the flight of a nun from a convent at Compostella. A nun in the Carmelite convent of that place let herself down a few nights ago from her cell, by means of towels and napkins sewed together, and formed into a cord. The moment the escape was known a search was made after her both by the police and the gendarmery, but no trace of her could be discovered, and it is supposed that she succeeded in reaching Corunna and in embarking on board a foreign vessel. She is only twenty-two years of age, belongs to one of the most distinguished families of Galicia, and is remarkable for beauty and talents.

THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.

The *Times* of this morning publishes an interesting letter from an officer on board the "Hermes," at Shanghai, dated July 9, which confirms all previous accounts of the success and sagacity of the insurgents. They are concentrating large forces towards the north, and have drawn off the Imperialist forces from this scheme, by making a great demonstration at Ching-kiang-foo, where the insurgent troops have been reduced from 50,000 to 5,000. They have fortified and provisioned Nankin, as well as Ching-kiang-foo, the key to the Grand Canal. The Imperialists have 15,000 men before the last-named city, and the commander, General Heang, has been ordered up to Pekin to lose his head. There is also a Manchoo army under Keshan, and it is apparently the object of the insurgents to prevent a junction of these two forces, and to beat them in detail. The course of the insurgents towards Pekin will, he thinks, now be rapid.

"They still keep up their stoutness. I have it from a very intelligent Chinese Scripture-reader, who has been in England, and speaks English very well, that he was told by a soldier, near Nankin, where he had been, that 1,000 soldiers offered to join the insurgent ranks, but would not be accepted unless they embraced Christianity, which they refused to do.

"The whole country seems hostile to the Manchooks, and will turn instantly the insurgents arrive at Pekin and issue their mandates. They have excellent information from all parts. Thus, there was a large sum of money coming up from Canton for the Imperialists; they sent a party of 4,000 from Nankin, who made a sweep round to the south, and cut off the party, escorting the treasure, and returned to Nankin in safety, passing through the Imperialist army each time.

"They received our officers and the Consular interpreter most graciously, but expressed a wish that Europeans should not visit them unless they intended staying, as the Imperialists would take their heads, and say the insurgents had done it. They were evidently unwilling that we should know their movements, lest they should transpire, and the Imperialists become aware of them; but I think the latter are getting apprehensive, and are drawing their forces by degrees away from Ching-kiang-foo. They admitted to our officers that they had no expectation of retaking any of the places, and are, indeed, getting quite reckless as to consequences, seeming more concerned to know where opium was to be had than anything else.

"There has been a demand for Christian books, more particularly from Shang-tung, for the last month or more, and it continues unabated. Others, again, ask for books of the same religion as that of the insurgents, and some have even asked for instructors to be sent among them.

"The insurgents are wonderfully satisfied as to their ultimate and early success—they talk of two or three months.

"The greater number of the junks that were sent from the Pei-ho for grain are going back empty, nearly all the people refusing to pay their land-tax. There have been frequent disturbances near here, in consequence of their attempting to force it, and the Government has in each case been obliged to give in."

THE CHOLERA.

The General Board of Health reports that in Newcastle on the 3rd there were 17 deaths from cholera, and 2 from diarrhoea—at Gateshead, 6 from cholera and 3 from diarrhoea—at Hexham 2, Annandale (N.B.) 1, Stockton 1, and South Shields 1, all of cholera, and either on the 1st or 2nd inst. At South Shields, up to the 2nd, there had been 35 deaths from cholera.

Three fatal cases have occurred in Marylebone within the last few days—seven in Bermondsey between the 23rd and 27th ult., and one yesterday at Deptford. In all these instances there were local causes to account for the attack. Two gentlemen appointed by the Board of Health had an interview yesterday with the parochial authorities of Lambeth.

The Registrar-General reports for the week ending Saturday last: 47 deaths by cholera in the metropolis; but how many of them were strictly epidemics is not stated.

The mortality from all causes is set down at 1,212—an excess on the average, arising from numerous coroners' returns in arrear. The number of births in this week is 1,624.

Lord Palmerston is to be invited to a public banquet at Edinburgh, and Mr. Gladstone to a similar entertainment at Manchester.

The hands of two mills on strike at Manchester, have arranged a compromise with their employers, and have returned to work. The number of hands on the pay-list, and supported by operatives now in employ, is 1,100. We (*Wigan Times*) calculate that at the end of this week about 6,000 operatives and about 4,000 colliers will be out of work in this town and neighbourhood. This must soon tell somewhere.

On Monday some 300 turn-out operatives were assembled in a room of the Corporation Arms, near to Preston, to receive the weekly allowance from the trade committee. The room was approached from the ground by a flight of stone steps. Suddenly, when full, the floor gave way, and the whole mass of human beings were precipitated into a lumber room beneath. One girl, aged 14, was killed on the spot, and from forty to fifty other people were more or less injured, many of them most seriously, and several, it was feared, mortally. The cases were found to comprise fractures of all descriptions—ribs, legs, and thighs. One young woman now lies in a state of hysterical delirium, and others are in a most shocking condition.

The session of University College opened on Monday with a lecture on medicine, by Professor Garrod.

The Registration Courts are in full activity. The gain of the Liberals during the recent revision of the Parliamentary lists in the city is 304. The Revising Barrister for the borough of Marylebone opened his Court on Thursday. No fewer than 5,000 electors will be struck off the lists in Marylebone, St. Pancras, and Paddington parishes, for non-payment of assessed taxes within the period allowed by law.—On Monday Mr. Shadwell, the Barrister appointed to revise the list of voters for the county of Middlesex, opened his Court at the White Horse, Uxbridge. The result of the day's revision was that the Liberals, through Mr. James, sustained 14 objections, and the Conservatives 11. Several new claims were also allowed on both sides.—The Tower Hamlets revision commenced on Monday.

Some members of the Russian Imperial family are still in this country. The Princess Marie, Grand Duchess of Leuchtenberg, paid a visit to Plymouth on Monday, and inspected the dockyard. The Grand Duchess, on Saturday next, leaves Torquay for a short stay in London. The Imperial party finally quit Devonshire about the 23rd inst., for St. Petersburg, where they pass the winter. On Monday, the Prince and Princess Woronzow, who have been visiting the Earl of Pembroke, arrived with their suite at Torquay by the South Devon down express.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5.

Every article is held at increased rates from Monday.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK:—

	ENGLISH.	IRISH.	FOREIGN.
	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.
Wheat....	1640	—	1380
Barley....	1790	—	1500
Oats.....	30	—	1550
Flour....	1850	—	— sacks.
			6180 barrels.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Subscriptions received and thankfully acknowledged on behalf of Martin and Swale, by George C. Catterall:—
J. Lofthouse £5
J. Bacon £2

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1853.

SUMMARY.

It is believed that the Sultan, by the advice of his Grand Council—only convoked on extraordinary occasions—has proclaimed war against Russia. Official intelligence announces that the Council met on the 26th ult., and unanimously recommended that extreme course. Unofficial reports, the substance of private telegraphic messages by way of Vienna, affirm that war was declared on the 27th ult., against the advice of the Allied Powers. However premature this positive statement may be, there is scarcely a shadow of doubt that the Eastern difficulty will be settled—if settled at all—by an appeal to arms. The present attitude of resistance assumed by Turkey is evidently the result of the unanimous voice. The peace and the war party alike concur in the necessity of making a last and desperate stand for national independence. And however much opinions may differ as to the wisdom of external interference, every one will agree that the Ottoman Power is defending its own rights against wanton and insolent aggression, and has exhibited a moderation only less remarkable than its energy during the crisis of the last few months.

It seems strangely incongruous that, at such an important juncture, the freest state of Europe should be absolutely ignorant of the course its Government will pursue. We hear nothing of calling Parliament together, and have no official explanation on which to rely. It is only by putting together rumours, newspaper statements, and isolated facts, that the people of England can form an opinion whether they are on the verge of war or not. It is high time this dangerous system of secret diplomacy were put an end to. Probabilities point to the conclusion that the British Government will take part against Russia. To say nothing of the repeated declarations by individual Ministers of their determination to support "the integrity of the Ottoman empire"—a declaration reiterated only a few days since by Lord Clarendon, in reply to the Sheffield memorial—there is reason to believe that within the last three weeks Lord Aberdeen has surrendered his pacific views at the request of a majority of his colleagues, and that, as the result, explicit orders have been despatched for the passage of the Dardanelles by the whole of the fleet in Besika Bay. The French Government have pursued the same course.

The more decided position assumed by our Government is indicated in the changed tone of the *Times* newspaper. That journal, which, by its recommendation of a cautious policy, and its reluctance to hurry England into war, earned the nickname of "the Russian organ," now advocates "the necessity of meeting Russian encroachments by a vigorous resistance," wonders at the forbearance of the Turks, and speaks in language which is tantamount to the recommendation of an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Sultan:—"The French and British Governments, which have committed themselves unhesitatingly to the cause of the Sultan, will, of course, not withdraw their support when he takes a step which they have already acknowledged he would be justified in taking." It is well the people of England should know, whether they approve or not, that they are on the brink of war.

As there is little prospect of hostilities being immediately commenced, notwithstanding the declaration of war—for a broad river, happily, flows between the two combatants, and the season is already unfavourable for warlike operations—it is probable that a last attempt will be made to avert the final appeal. The financial difficulties and dangerous position of Austria, coupled with the known deficiency of the Russian treasury, will no doubt stimulate the activity of the resuscitated Vienna Conference; and embody, in a shape acceptable to the Porte, the peaceful assurances made by the Czar at Olmütz. It is but a slender chance; for if cholera is deci-

imating the Russian troops in the Principalities, already reduced to a low condition by a wretched commissariat, it is not unlikely that Omar Pacha will receive permission to undertake those offensive operations, in which he longs to be engaged, or that a battle will be speedily fought on the shores of the Euxine, where the prestige of the Russian arms has suffered in its protracted warfare against the gallant Circassians.

The news from Turkey throws the Olmütz Conference into the shade. The kiss of fraternity between the two Emperors, the presence of a member of the Rothschild family, the departure of Francis Joseph to Warsaw on his return visit, and still more, the presence of the King of Prussia in the same city, are all events which suggest their own comment. It is time for the city electors to look after their Jewish member, and observe whether it is from England that Russia is to derive the means of breaking the peace of Europe and injuring our commerce and material interests.

The principal performers at her Majesty's Westminster Theatre are "starring" to remote provincial audiences. Lord Palmerston has made his appearance at Perth and Glasgow; Mr. Gladstone at Dingwall and Inverness; Sir James Graham and Mr. Secretary Osborne at Cork—all with great éclat. Their respective orations have been of the ultra-neutral tint. Lord Palmerston, deaf to the plainest hints to speak out on foreign matters, would only praise Earl Clarendon; Mr. Gladstone was great on the topic of patriotic coalitions; and Sir James Graham piped only of peace, though on a mission of defence. At Edinburgh, a rather ridiculous rivalry has arisen between the respective admirers of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Home Secretary; the partisans of the former insisting that the freedom of the city be conferred only on him; the latter, resenting the exclusion of their idol from the civic honours of Modern Athens, and "greatly daring," resolve to "dine."

In our own civic parliament an act of folly and injustice has been perpetrated, in connexion with a public appointment. It was proposed that the master of the new school for the orphan children of liverymen be elected only from clergymen of the Establishment. Mr. Gilpin opposed the resolution on broadly unsectarian grounds, was ably supported, and, on dividing the Court, obtained 27 votes against 35. In a body professing to represent the most liberal of civic constituencies, the spirit which dictated this decision is detestable and despicable. It is quite natural that the religious opinions of the majority should be influential in elections, even to more purely secular offices than that of an orphan schoolmaster; but to consolidate that preference into a rule, so as to prevent any comparison of merits but between members of the same Church, is an act of contempt for the rights of minorities worthy of the city whose Mansion-house was founded on the spoliation of recusants, but not of the days in which a Dissenter occupies, with distinguished popularity, the post of chief magistrate.

Cholera is not yet expelled from its first foothold on English ground. On Sunday, the mortality in Newcastle, from the epidemic, had declined to 2—on Monday, it rose again to 21. In Gateshead, it continues to strike with irregular force. In all the towns of the district, it has proved its presence, and but for counteracting measures of the most vigorous activity, would doubtless have committed great slaughter. The glimpses of these towns afforded by the reports of the medical inspectors, are like glimpses into the lazaretto of poets, or the haunts of mediæval pestilences. In what condition must be that agglomeration of human habitations from which 1,450 loads of refuse matter have been removed in a spasm of sanitary activity!—Yet has the cleanliest of our populous places but little reason to be amused or offended at the filth of the foulest. A descent into those parts of London which have afforded to cholera, during the past week, forty-seven victims, and to typhus fifty-seven, would be to multitudes who live within half a mile of the spot, frightful and oathsome as the *descensus Avernæ*. The reports of the Police Courts, leading articles in newspapers, and the pages of some popular novelists, have familiarized the fact that there are places, on the river banks, or on the confines of Holborn, or in the shadow of Westminster Abbey, where

sights and odours impossible for delicate sensibilities to encounter, do prevail—but perhaps only personal contact therewith can so vivify the impression that sanitary reform shall become with us as a work of religion and a labour of enthusiasm. We don't recommend indiscriminate invasion of these "valleys of the shadow of death;" but we point to the fact that even the extraordinary powers with which the guardians of the public health are now armed, do not suffice for the prompt suppression of the most potent poison manufactories, if sanctioned by prescription and defended by wealth,—and we urge any one who detects a nuisance, great or small, to write, as Lord Palmerston advises, even to the Home Secretary, rather than let justice be escaped to the further danger of life.

Two deputations—representing respectively the Protestant and Evangelical Alliances—have waited upon Lord Clarendon, and received from his lordship assurances of prompt and energetic interference on behalf of Miss Cunningham. The edict which our Foreign Secretary describes with substantial if not rhetorical accuracy, as "opposed to the spirit of the Gospel as well as to the spirit of the age," turns out to be of doubtful validity, and to have been so recently issued that it was violated in ignorance. There is little doubt that the Grand Duke is unsupported, save by his confessor, in the determination to detain Miss Cunningham for trial;—but to the obstinacy of a crowned idiot, with a priest at his ear, what limits can be set?

Prussia enjoys greater latitude in ecclesiastical than in political matters. The most remarkable thing about the Berlin *Kirchentag* is that it should have been held at all in the dominions of a sovereign so despotic in his tendencies as Frederic William. It will be seen that this important Assembly has adopted as the bond of outward union the terms of the Augsburg Confession—a creed not unfavourable to the doctrine of transubstantiation! The new organization is to be taken as the expression of Protestant feeling in opposition to Romish arrogance and aggression, rather than as the concretion of theological opinion. While utterly distrusting attempts to secure spiritual unity by formal confessions, we rejoice in all manifestations of the growth of religious freedom. The views put forward by Dr. Snethlage in the following proposition—

"The church ought, under no circumstances, to have the will or the means of forcibly suppressing separatism and sectarianism; and this solely out of obedience to the Lord, who will have His church protected, not by secular power, but by the weapons of the Spirit."

were adopted without any expression of dissent;—"feeling differed only (we are told) on the point of *how much* conciliation should be shown towards those who wandered from the flock." We trust one result of this gathering will be that the persecution of Dissenters will henceforth cease throughout Germany.

WHAT ARE WE TO FIGHT FOR?

THE last news received from Constantinople banishes our last lingering hope of continued European peace. The Grand Council of the Turkish Empire have advised the Sultan to an immediate declaration of war against Russia. Those members of the British Cabinet who are now in town have already met for deliberation on this new crisis of affairs, and the rest of them, we are told, are hastening up to the metropolis. Our Ambassador at the Porte is said to have signified his disapproval of the Grand Council's decision, and is exerting himself to delay action upon it. But there seems to remain now scarcely the shadow of a chance that the Eastern question will meet with a pacific solution—and the question, therefore, imperatively claiming instant reply, is, "What course will Great Britain take?"

It must be confessed that diplomacy has placed this country in a very embarrassing position. The dispute between Russia and Turkey turns upon a point in which the people of England have not the smallest interest, and which, indeed, not one of them in a thousand professes to understand. The powers at issue are both despotic—the subjects of neither of them can be said to be materially concerned in the matter of contention, for whichever way it can be settled, they can reap no advantage from the contest.

Our Government, greatly to their honour, have tried every means which diplomacy can invent, to reconcile the disputants, but in vain. And now it appears to be taken for granted that "national honour," "public morality," "the balance of power," and we know not what, will constrain us to take part with Turkey against the Czar. The conclusion does not give us a high notion of our foreign system as a guarantee of peace.

For what is the nett result of all our diplomacy on this Eastern affair? Put aside the magniloquent phrases with which statesmen and journalists are wont to thunder, but which, severely analyzed, amount to nothing—*vox et præterea nihil*—and what is the plain upshot of the few facts of the case? Simply this—that we English people, who of all others have most to lose commercially, socially, politically, and morally, by a European war, and who, at best, have nothing to gain from one, are about, unwillingly, to draw the sword in defence of a power with which we have no sympathy, in the settlement of a quarrel in which we have no concern. We are about to witness a stop put to the progress of our own reforms, a terrible interruption to our commerce, and an indefinite addition to our public debt, and, consequently, to our annual taxation, not for the sake of bettering the condition either of Turks or Russians—this would be some consolation—not to uphold constitutional government—not to defend popular liberty, nor assert popular rights—not to vindicate any one principle in which humanity is concerned—but merely preserve one barbarous Court from being overborne by the arrogant pretensions of another almost as barbarous.

But, says the *Spectator* of last Saturday, "If it were possible to let matters take their course—to stand apart altogether, and meddle neither with the Russian nor the Turk—there is one reason that would be sufficient against such a position, on grounds lower than those even of *duty* (!) and *public morality* (!!) we should lose by it." Our own commerce, the balance of power, and the necessity of upholding the public law of Europe against Russian law, it argues, reduce resistance on our part to a mere question of time—"and procrastination, as usual, only brings loss to that side which has the larger share of power and justice to itself." The sum of this reasoning is—we must resist Russia sooner or later—by deferring our resistance, we do but increase our final difficulty. "Every month lost in bringing this matter to a decisive test is an increase to the future national debt of England—a national debt incurred with tarnished credit." This is a view of the subject which we have no doubt is very generally taken. It has about it an air of worldly wisdom. Nevertheless, it is entirely one-sided. It leaves out of view all that we lose by rushing into war—it treats every unfavourable contingency connected with delay as though it were certain—and it disposes of futurity with the quiet dogmatism of one who expects society to accept his foresight as indisputable knowledge.

Now as to our commerce. Let us hear the *Spectator*. "In the first place friendly intercourse promotes commerce, dear to this trading country; and we may point to Belgium, Turkey, and Sardinia, as being more profitable neighbours on account of the friendly intercourse which promotes commerce, than those great allies who are at the present moment occasioning to us so much trouble and uneasiness." It seems to be implied, if not positively expressed, by these words, that the reason why Belgium, Turkey, and Sardinia are better customers to us than Austria or Russia, is that our intercourse with them is of a more friendly character. Now, is this the fact? Has not our Government habitually kept on terms of even too great intimacy with those of Vienna and St. Petersburg? Will it be alleged that Sardinia gives us her trade, because we have uniformly backed her up against Austrian encroachments? Is it not a fact that the Powers with whom we are, diplomatically, most intimate are precisely those that, in proportion to their population, do least business with us? Besides, it does not necessarily follow that because we decline to draw the sword for Turkey, our commerce with her people, chiefly in the hands of the Greeks, must be annihilated. But it does follow that the moment we interfere by our armaments in this quarrel that our Russian trade is gone.

Could we keep our Turkish market by consenting to part with our Russian, the saving to us would not be all the difference between the amount of our exports to the one or to the other. War with Russia would instantly bring with it other and far more serious loss than that of her custom. The home market would immediately suffer a collapse. Food would rise in price, and employment would be less steady, less extensive, less remunerating. Economy rather than expenditure would be the order of the day. Caution would guide our commerce rather than healthy enterprise. How much we should annually lose by this state of things it is impossible to conjecture—but our loss would certainly be much heavier than any Turkish trade could cover.

And then, alas! it is not money only that we should lose, nor money's worth. Of course, our expected Reform Bill would be indefinitely postponed. Sanitary, social, educational, and, we may add, religious enterprise, in this country, would be all but paralyzed. The care, the activity, the penetration, the genius, which are at present consecrated to an amelioration of our social or political evils, would forthwith be occupied destructively—and every fierce passion would be fanned into additional fierceness—and every difficulty in the way of philanthropic effort would be aggravated—and all questions not immediately connected with arms, nor conducing to victory, would be consigned once more to neglect—some of them, possibly, to extinction. All this the *Spectator* keeps out of sight—and merely on the ground that Turkey is a better customer to us than Russia, it would induce the belief that not to help Turkey against Russia will entail on this country a positive commercial loss.

The *Spectator* goes on to assume, "Leave Russia alone in her course of grasping aggression, and you would remove the barrier from that course which would not terminate until 'Russia' and 'Europe' should be two expressions for the same thing." Is the writer so clear of this? In the first place, with the Danube between their respective armies, it is pretty confidently believed that Turkey is fully equal to hold Russia in check for one campaign at least. In the next place, Russia, whatever may be the numerical strength of her armies, wants money to sustain and move them. But, above all, while Russia is fully occupied with her Turkish foe, the various nationalities of central Europe would almost certainly rise in insurrection to assert their claims. Hungary, Poland, Italy, to say nothing of the smaller states of Germany, would take advantage of the *melée* to avenge past humiliations—and the system which Russian *prestige* has contrived to hold together would speedily be shaken to pieces by intestine commotions. We are not sure whether our interference may not eventually prove more serviceable to what the *Spectator* calls "Russian law," than our abstinence from hostilities. For if all the Powers rush into conflict, whatever may be the triumphs or the sufferings of peoples striving to recover their nationalities, the ultimate partition of Europe will be settled by diplomatists, and when the hour for negotiation arrives, heed will be paid, not to the wishes of subjects, but to the convenience of crowned heads, and subservient Courts. We believe the several peoples of Europe would much more effectually take care of themselves, as against Russian law, than Great Britain and France are likely to do for them.

But the *Spectator* goes on, "Suffer Russia to be the lord paramount of Europe, Will and Power the only sovereign on the Continent, and . . . we could sustain our commerce, as well as our independence or our liberty, only by the direct exhibition of main force; and then not a vessel could leave our shores for the innumerable markets of the world without its convoy. Thus our ships would have to be collected in fleets; our commerce would have to be hampered by military organizations, in order that it might safely be carried from shore to shore." This is pure rhodomontade. Russia is never likely to become "lord paramount of Europe." She has not within herself the resources to make her such, or to sustain such a position even if once gained. But even if she were, she would not be able to cover the ocean with her ships. Fancy Russia assuming maritime dominion in the waters of

China and India, or in the great Atlantic, or even in the Mediterranean and the Baltic, and so apportioning her fleet as to threaten danger to our commercial marine in every part of the world! Pooh! What next? Russia has been a bug-bear long enough, in all conscience, as a great military power—but really to invest her with a sort of maritime ubiquity is too ridiculous. A writer must be driven to terrible shifts to make out his case, before venturing upon such a "raw-head and bloody bones" as this.

For the life of us we cannot discern one good reason why England should meddle in this fray between the Czar and the Sultan. We see nothing either at hand or "looming in the distance" that should reconcile us to become participants in the strife—nothing promising to any of our interests, commercial, political, or moral—nothing calculated to benefit humanity at large. It seems to us that when we have given in our formal protest against this Russian breach of international law, and have withdrawn our diplomatic establishment from St. Petersburg, it becomes both our interest and our duty to stand aloof from the combatants, and allow those who are resolved to fight, to fight it out alone. After the exhaustion of a needless struggle, both parties, perhaps, will be somewhat more amenable to reason.

TIGHTENING EARTH'S GIRDLES.

OUR opposition to the Ministerial measure of last session for the future government of India, was chiefly directed against its defective provision for the development of Indian resources. We did not ask that England should atone for the misrule of her noblest possession by the expenditure of large sums in compensating injured princes, or by an entire reconstruction of her administrative economy. We complained that the new constitution, almost equally with the old, left it at the mercy of accident—or what is worse, of interested cliques—whether or not India should be redeemed from her famished and naked condition, by the free application of English capital to her immense area of raw material. The people of India are by this time in possession of the act to which we thus objected; and a meeting in the modern capital of the Mogul Empire—a meeting four thousand in number, and conducted by native Hindoos of astonishing ability—has endorsed our objections. The people to whom we have given none of the rights of Englishmen but those of public meeting and petitioning, have repudiated, with a burst of indignant eloquence that shows how thoroughly these exotics have taken root in Oriental soil, our very niggardly concession of the opportunities of self-development.

It is not the fashion, however, of Englishmen, whether native or adopted, to exhaust their strength in retrospective remonstrance or useless complaint. It seems agreed by the best friends of India, that whatever can be done under the rule of the Company, tempered by that of Cannon-row, shall be attempted. The creation of railway communication is at once the most important and the most accessible of those possibilities. It seems that so decided an impulse has been given to this enterprise by the late discussions, that already the keen eye of American sagacity detects the threatened destruction of American monopoly in the production of cotton. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway is at work, and the propositions of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway are before the public. This line will run along the eastern shores of the peninsula from Bombay up to Surat, and thence will penetrate the Deccan, and connect Agra with the Gulf of Cambay. Great physical difficulties will have to be encountered in the prosecution of the work; for India has obstacles to railway interpenetration peculiar to herself. But almost as surely as these obstacles are encountered, will they be overcome. The commanders in this new war upon Earth's oldest fastnesses are veterans with whom to attempt is to succeed. Where they cannot tunnel a mountain, they will cut a roadway on its side. Where the stream is too broad to be spanned, they will follow the course of its channel, and suddenly bridge over its narrowest part. Where it is indispensable to reach the level of a ghaat, they will commence the ascent at such a distance as to render imperceptible the rise. To engineering skill like that of a George Stephenson, everything is possible that will pay. And in a country

whose soil is yet to be reclaimed from idleness, and whose people can sustain themselves on three-halfpence a-day, to open communication, is absolutely to create wealth. In England, the railway does but gather up the riches of the fields through which it runs, and draw together the inhabitants of distant towns. In India, the locomotive will be a presence potent as strange. As the fire-steed snorts and paws where only the tramp of the elephant and the bellow of the buffalo have hitherto resounded, the swamp will change beside his path into the fruitful field, and populous cities will start up wherever he may rest.

Turning to another hemisphere, where already the genius and energy of man have rivalled the colossal works of nature—we find there, too, new links adding to the chain that is fast girding the earth into an electric circuit. Overland communication with Australia, *via* America, is rapidly passing from a speculation into a fact. One English firm is now actually under engagement to make a plank-road and a railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec; and another to construct a line from Halifax to Detroit, whence to the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, a line is rapidly advancing; while the first of a line of steamers intended to ply between Western America and our Australian colonies is already afloat. Men not given to vaunting, also speak with confidence of abbreviating the passage from Liverpool to Halifax by five or six days. Thus, then, a journey to the antipodes will be reduced to the easy labour of a month; and thus it will take about an equal time to travel from the metropolis of the British empire to the capital of either of its great provinces.

The prospects opened up by these rapidly progressing changes, are no less encouraging to the heart of the philanthropist than stimulating to the intellect and imagination. The social changes wrought in our own country by the modern facilitation of intercourse, immense and beneficial as they are, by no means adequately represent, or even suggest, the results of a corresponding improvement in the countries we have named, because England was never cursed by the evils to which they are subject. Hindoo beggary and negro slavery are directly threatened with extinction by the interpenetration of India by roadways of wood and iron. This coupling of apparently quite unconnected matters, is now strange to no intelligent Englishman or American. The reading public of both nations are quite aware that their respective objects of reproach have a mutual relation. Every Carolina planter knows that his niggers—expensive articles of custody as well as sustenance—derive all their value from the indispensableness to England of the cotton those niggers plant, and hoe, and pick; and that if England can get cotton as good and cheap from Hindostan as from Carolina, many considerations will induce her to prefer the former. Sambo himself can calculate the date of his emancipation from the progress of cotton cultivation in India. There is reason to believe that that large portion of the American people who hate slavery only less than abolition, look to this quarter for deliverance from their conflicting dispositions. And certainly, thither should the British public look with eager hope for their own redemption from the guilt of an alternately neglected and oppressed empire. The process would be a double one. Simultaneously on either side the globe would the good work of freedom and amelioration go on. As the negro shook off his chains, so would the Hindoo cast away his rags. The slave would realize his long dream of sacredness in domestic joys, and the ryot no more see his children perish from before his face. Grinding oppression and wasting famine would cease together. And from both hemispheres would there go up, in mingling clouds of grateful incense, the rejoicings of millions born into a condition of freedom, security, and plenty.

On Saturday there was a hail and thunder storm at Manchester. In the evening the temperature fell very considerably, and during the night frost set in. On Monday morning a hoar frost had left its impress upon the fields and hedges, and in some places water was covered with ice.

The warrants to stamp distributors are now being issued, to be filled up for the new penny receipt stamps, stating the number required, and whether adhesive or non-adhesive. The allowance is 7½ per cent. The present receipt stamps must not be issued after Monday next.

OUR PROPOSED CHANGE OF NAME.

AFFIRMATIVE.

I take the opportunity of stating that under whatever name your paper comes, it will be a welcome visitor so long as it enunciates the same principles, while its original articles are written with the same vigour, and its news compiled with the same assiduity and prudence. I have been a subscriber to the *Nonconformist* since its commencement; and every week I wait its arrival with anticipations of delight—for each succeeding number fully sustains the pleasure and satisfaction which its perusal has so long afforded.

Feeling thus towards the *Noncon*, I would not have thought of suggesting a change in its name; but I am no stickler for names, it is the article I want, and every one knows that "a rose by any other name will smell as sweet;" therefore, I have not the slightest objection to a change if such would be of advantage. But would a change be followed with beneficial results? That is the question of which you ask a solution from your readers. I hesitate to say, Yes, lest I might help to mislead; but I do not doubt that under a new name it would find an entrance into new circles. That gain, however, might be more than neutralized if it loosens its hold on the affections of its present readers. No doubt that result ought not to follow if they love the substance more than the name, that is, if they love the paper because of what it contains—for there can be no doubt that its contents will be the same under whatever name it appears. But all your readers, it seems, have not that faith; for I am very sorry to see from your last number that some of your correspondents look on the proposal as akin to a trimming or giving up of principle. They ought not to entertain any such uncharitable suspicion, for your past conduct as a journalist is a sufficient guarantee for your continued fidelity. Those who have read your paper from its commencement ought to know, that when necessity required you never hesitated to express your opinion on disputed points, among Liberals and Non-conformists, even when you knew that your doing so would bring you into collision with many of your readers.

Were I to consult my own private views and feelings on the subject, I should certainly say, retain the name of *Nonconformist* by all means. Yet, if by the substitution of a better (supposing that to be possible), the contents of your valuable periodical will be more generally patronized and read, I most cheerfully sacrifice individual choice. That, of course, is to be proved, should the proposed plan be carried into operation. In either case I heartily wish you increased success.

Having carefully and repeatedly perused your article, "What's in a name?" permit me to give my humble judgment in favour of a change in the name of your valuable paper. I am fully persuaded, from facts which have come under my own observation, that the name alone has, in many instances, prevented its perusal by the very men whose judgment you would be most anxious to reach.

I will not take up your time, but merely add, that while the same political and ecclesiastical principles are so logically and efficiently propounded, whether the present name be retained or a new one substituted (the latter of which I should prefer), I shall not think of giving up my usual weekly treat, but shall still remain a willing subscriber.

Like many of the ardent admirers of the *Noncon*, I yield, though reluctantly, to a change of name, if by that change, a good is in store for the journal, and another title equally appropriate and outspoken can be substituted. Advocating, as the *Noncon* does, principles of such sterling worth, it is natural enough that suspicions should creep into the mind, some other may also make its appearance in some future number, but such fears are silenced and meet with a sudden rebuke, when it is remembered that Mr. Miall is still at the helm. He has a work to do, a mission to accomplish, and from the purpose of his soul he is not to be allured. This sentiment I know is felt by your readers generally, and is the deep conviction of many minds, therefore while the familiar and expressive title "*Nonconformist*" will be changed for another, yet its character and moral worth remaining, we may hope soon to become reconciled, and view it in the improved position of a newly married woman, and admire it the more.

The present title, as far as my experience has gone, I have found to operate prejudicially. Many an article in its columns I have wished to place before particular individuals, but have been debarred by a certain knowledge of disdainful reception. Change of name would go far to remove present ill impressions.

If, therefore, a new name is to be given to the appreciated organ of our sentiments, let us be careful that the old principles are revived with greater lustre, that Non-conformists bestir themselves in real earnestness, and that this recess shall see some effective steps taken for more general provincial and metropolitan organization, to back up the cause in Parliament and out of it, when the suffrages of our countrymen shall come to be exercised. Let us, in a word, prepare for "a stand-up fight," and dispute the ill-gotten pelf of a Popish State-church, and the antichristian principle on which the latter rests her audacious pretensions, "inch by inch." Thus, only, can we hope to go on "conquering and to conquer;" and is not the cause deserving of every patriot's energetic support and efforts in its behalf?

I am decidedly of opinion that the proposed change in the title of your paper is very desirable, because I think that a title of a more general character, yet equally descriptive, would secure for it a more extensive circulation, and the principles it so ably advocates ought to have a world-wide diffusion.

I have read the *Noncon* from the beginning. It has formed my character. I have admired it for its integrity, however, and cherished it for the sake of its principles, and not for the sake of its name. I know, from personal experience, that the name is a great barrier to its influence over a large class of minds; and, though I shall be sorry to dissociate the traditions of the paper from the name so long honoured by them, yet that the influence of the journal may be wider, I, for one, shall gladly give it up. I know many who think with me,

but who do not feel it necessary to trouble you with letters.

I have been a subscriber to your very excellent paper from its first number, and have been well pleased with the different alterations you have made in it; they have been great improvements, but there is still *another* wanted, and that is, in its name. Many times have I seen persons approving the principles therein contained, but when told they are the principles of the *Noncon*, they are at once pushed aside. The title is too exclusive and sectarian. My opinion is, that you will have none the less friends by altering the name, but gain a wider circulation.

I am not one of those persons, because you have Parliamentary duties to attend to, to suppose that you will

"Bate a jot or tittle of heart or hope;"

but steer right onwards in still sowing the good seeds of truth and justice amongst all classes.

Having been a subscriber to the *Noncon* for a number of years, I may, without presumption, express my opinion upon the proposed change of title.

I admire the appeal you have made to your subscribers, or constituents, as they may be called. It is unique in the history of journalism, and manifests the sympathy and oneness of feeling existing between yourself and your readers.

I shall not willingly part with the name your paper has hitherto borne. It is now a time-honoured name, and one to which I have got attached by constant association. Nevertheless, it only partially expresses the character of the journal. The name implies that the columns of the paper are devoted entirely to the consideration of ecclesiastical questions, and to the cause of progress and reform in ecclesiastical institutions,—instead of which the *Noncon* has ever been the steady and persevering advocate of all reforms for the benefit of the community at large, whether of a social, political, or religious character. Such being the case, I think it ought to be designated by a name adapted to the cause of progress generally, and therefore I record my vote in favour of the change.

As a six years' subscriber to the *Noncon* I just wish to have my say on the proposed change of name.

I do not at all object to the present designation on the ground of the prominence given by it to the Anti-state-church principle, but on account of the religious and magazine-like character (so to speak) which I think it presents to many minds only partially informed as to its nature and object. I do think that misapprehension is engendered by a name *seeming* to imply that it is the organ of a particular *Christian* body. Under any colours, however, you may depend on all the support which an enthusiastic admirer can afford you.

Your paper has been frequently sent back by friends to whom I have sent it to corroborate principles advocated in conjunction with theirs, "unread," because the *Noncon* heading they said was "enough."

Having boundless confidence in the stability of your principles, and being only anxious that they may become more generally diffused, I vote decidedly for the change of name, although I love and cherish the *Noncon* as a household word. But feeling quite sure that the paper will continue equally good with any name, while under your guidance, I enclose my subscription in advance for the next twelvemonth, to your publisher, by this post.

As to the discussion on change of name and motto, I wish the motto at once removed. At first it doubtless had its use in gathering into a focus the earnest but scattered feelings of Nonconformists, and gave you an unmistakable position in the controversy to follow. It is now offensive, and more likely to divide than unite.

As to the name, my opinion is that the general and ardent attachment to the *Nonconformist* consists in deep sympathy with the aims, talents, and earnest advocacy of the principles of civil and ecclesiastical freedom exhibited by its much respected editor. If this be correct, nothing need be feared from change of name. The "*London Mercury*," for instance, edited by Edward Miall, Esq., M.P., would secure the prestige now attached to the *Nonconformist*.

The *Nonconformist* is the best representative of the Anti-state-church Association, and this movement having attained a new and more thoroughly political phase, its organ should take up a position from which it can address not only religious bodies, but make its voice heard in the country, and become a power in the House of Commons. This, I fear, it cannot accomplish as a sectarian or religious newspaper—it must become the journal of the people. Should the name be changed, this I, for one, will endeavour to make it.

Further, your present title is too restricted in its signification. You are *more* than a Nonconformist, and yet what is there to indicate this in your present designation? You *might* be, as we know, a Nonconformist, and yet at the same time a "broken-hearted" Protectionist, which, thank God, you are not.

I was at the British Association when your article "What's in a name?" came out, and I did not see it till a day or two ago. The present title has this peculiarity about it, that it appears to be made up of a set of negations, that is, taking the motto as part of it. Now you do positively aim at a positive good, and one of the highest order, for it is your highest aim to uphold a principle; if, therefore, you can fix upon a title that shall be expressive of your aim, and that shall have a less sectarian appearance, I for one shall give in my adhesion—the more so as it appears to me the Nonconformists in the mass have not rallied round your flag as they might, and I think should have done.

NEGATIVE.

If my vote is given tardily, it is not thoughtlessly, in this matter—"What's in a name?" *Nonconformist* seems to me to be to your paper much as the colour or standard is to a regiment—a recognised rallying point—an invigorating, renovating emblem—a relic to be preserved and honoured, even if besmeared or torn in combat. Therefore, for all those reasons assigned in the last two paragraphs in your last number in the *negative*—for the pleasure of your real friends—for the comfort of yourself—and, I firmly believe, for your own ultimate

honour and profit—I say, do not surrender; keep up your honour; do not change your name.

I for one cannot concur with the wishes of those friends who want you to alter the name of the *Nonconformist*, and certainly feel sure that there will be a great loss in altering the name. I do not think you would gain any more attention from Churchmen if you called your paper by another name. They might take it up, imagining it to be a new periodical, but a few minutes' reading would suffice to show them that the spirit was the same, though the name was altered. As far as I am individually concerned, I care not what it is called, I shall still buy it, and do what I have done for nine years—take every opportunity of showing it to my friends. I know there are some who will not do this, and will look with distrust upon the change and will give it up. You have wrought wonders in the public mind through the *Nonconformist*; could you do more if you alter the name? I think not. It is a name honoured and respected for uprightness, consistency, and truth. Trust still to your indomitable spirit to make the name still more honoured and respected.

In reply to your inquiry, "What's in a name?" we think a great deal, and especially in reference to the title of your paper. Having taken the paper for a long time, and loved both its teachings and its name, we should be very sorry to see the name changed. It is significant, embodying in it principles for which our fathers bled and died; and, although the truths might not be modified with the name (and we do not think they would), we should love our "watchword," at the sound of which we have been accustomed to prepare for action. Neither do we think the end aimed at would be secured, for the following reasons:—

First.—That it might create suspicion in the minds of some of its supporters, thinking a change of name indicated a modification of sentiment, and, consequently, dull the edge of their zeal.

Second.—In reference to the argument that many people would read the paper if it had a less sectarian name, we have met many who have said so, but have invariably found that a change of sentiment would be more requisite than a change of name—they would not like to associate with a "match-man" any the more for him calling himself a "timber merchant;" neither would they read the *Nonconformist* whilst its principles remained the same.

Third.—That, to gain an honest Churchman, it is far better to meet him as a conscientious antagonist, with our name upon our forehead, than stealthily to catch him.

Fourth.—We think by-and-bye we should be tauntingly told by our lukewarm brethren we were ashamed of our title, and despised by our foes for not wearing our true colours. "Let us fight under the old banner."

I am one of those who decide by principles rather than professions—the nature of an article rather than its name; yet, if the name correctly represents its nature they seem to become identical. Nonconformity implies dissent from ecclesiastical and religious formula, which the civil power imposes on a people. The *Nonconformist* powerfully vindicates the rights of conscience and religious equality; and paints in true colours the injustice and unrighteous exactions of a State-church system, alike opposed to scripture and reason. The utmost charity and candour have, in my opinion, been shown; yet, can the *Nonconformist* be cordially accepted by parties who, whatever may be their personal religion, identify themselves with such a system, uphold it by their influence, and grasp its worldly rewards and honours? It is said the Evangelicals in the Church only object to the name. It is well known they are the greatest sticklers for the Establishment, and their apparent liberality is intended to absorb or smother Dissent. It is because the pages of the *Noncon* turn the world upside down, and cause their idol to be evil spoken of, that they object.

As it is your wish to elicit the opinions of your subscribers and friends with regard to the anticipated alteration in the title of the *Nonconformist*, I just write to say that, after taking the opinions of several of the members of the establishment in which I reside—the library of which has for a long time past been supplied with a copy of your very valuable paper, and without which we should not consider that institution complete—I find it is the general desire that its name *Nonconformist* should not be obliterated or withdrawn; but, if needs be that an alteration should take place, we would rather see a name added.

To take from a paper its name—though in days gone by the immortal bard has questioned the utility of appellations—is, in the present day, with reference to the paper world, a matter of great importance, and, as a rule, past experience has taught is a sign of weakness.

"Danaos timeo dona ferentes." Improve your paper as much as you please, but strike not your flag; just on the eve of victory it would be pusillanimous.

Take care, my dear sir, that you are not misled. I am one of your present friends, and you well know that "Honesty is the best policy." You have done a great deal already in preparing the way to remove the necessity for your title, and if you will only retain your name and grow, and gather strength for another twelve years as you have done the twelve that are past, your present name will be immortalized, and you will be looked upon with great respect through all ages of the world, and a mighty monument will be erected on the great plains of RELIGIOUS LIBERTY when the oppressor shall have fallen for ever, and your present name cannot be wanted. Keep your name for glory's sake.

As I am one who feels interested in your proposed change of name, I cannot help writing to say that I feel decidedly averse to it. I am sorry the question has been mooted, and believe that the mooted of it has a tendency to weaken Dissent, and that the carrying of it into effect would be a matter of exultation to the friends of compulsion.

The *Nonconformist* is either a proper sign of the thing signified or it is not. If it is not, the name should be changed; but as I believe it is not a misnomer, I believe that men hate the name on account of that which it signifies, and if you begin by making a nominal change to please those who are Conformists, in order to continue to please them, you must make a real change.

[We depart from our adopted practice in the case of

this letter for many obvious reasons, and give it entire, with the name of the writer appended.]

Mr. Editor,—You have expressed a wish to have the opinions of your readers on the propriety of changing the name of your paper—your new friends do not find the name commercial enough, it is said.

As one of the six who met to give a name to the paper previous to its announcement to the public; as one who contributed both money and time to its establishment; and one that from its commencement to the present time has been its friend and advocate, I most energetically protest against the name being changed. I make this protest more in sorrow than in anger, for, however you may persuade yourself that no alteration in the principles advocated will follow the alteration of the title, you will not succeed in persuading the majority of your readers, that in sinking the title you have not sunk with it "The dissidence of dissent, and the Protestantism of the Protestant Religion." Some men like to insinuate principles in homœopathic doses; your practice has been of a bolder character, and, to my mind, the very boldness with which you have maintained the principles of Nonconformity have helped your success. The title of your paper was, like its contents, decided—there was no ambiguity in either; the paper was meant as the advocate of Protestant Nonconformity, and no title could be more appropriate; besides, I cannot help thinking that before altering the title you are morally, at least, bound to return the sums of money that were subscribed expressly for the purpose of establishing and maintaining *The Nonconformist newspaper*.

I am at a loss to understand what it is proposed to gain by this questionable suggestion. If you gave your readers a choice of titles, and one could be selected more appropriate; or if State Churches were abolished, and Conformity and Nonconformity no longer a subject for discussion; then might there be some reason for an alteration of title; or if the paper was unsuccessful, that would be a valid plea; but State Churches are not abolished, the work of such advocates as the *Nonconformist* is not finished, but just commencing, and notwithstanding all its defects as a newspaper, it has been eminently successful—it has educated a large mass of readers, and stands at the head of the Dissenting press—and although that is not much to boast of, it is something when we take into account the pulpit combinations by which it is opposed; it has done more—for by its influence you have been returned to Parliament for a most important constituency, there to assert the principles before the whole world you have so ably maintained in the columns of your newspaper. Change the name to some unmeaning Journal or Chronicle of this or that, the identity of the man with the paper and the paper's principles is gone, and you are lost among the crowd of weeklies that nobody cares for.

I subscribe myself still, your very constant reader,
Highgate, October 3, 1853. ROBERT BESLEY.

(From the Church).

The editor of our old friend, *The Nonconformist*, asks the opinion of his friends respecting assuming some name which will not be a bar to its circulation amongst great numbers who concur with its Radical and Anti-state-church principles, or who, at least, do not object to the latter, and need instruction in them. For ourselves, we never thought *Nonconformist* a very appropriate title. Anti-state-church views, which it was chiefly designed to forward, are of course as reasonable for those who love, as for those who derelish, the Liturgy and Episcopacy, and "Nonconformist," in its original and general use, designated the latter class only. We feel with the editor, and some of his correspondents, reluctant to strike the old colours; colours under which, too, the battle has been most ably, and we think, successfully fought. We are reluctant, too, to lose from the Dissenting ranks, the journal displaying by far the highest amount of ability of any belonging to them; and as the peculiarly Dissenting information, ordinations, deaths, chapel-openings, &c., must be omitted, many will, we fear, exchange it for some inferior Nonconformist journal.* We trust, however, that the mass of its readers will remain steady to their General, be his banners what they may, confident that he will continue to fight the same battle, while some new supporters must be gained.

SOCIETY AS SEEN IN THE POLICE COURTS.

Fanaticism, ferocity, cowardice—the strength of folly and of passion, the weakness of law, and the abounding of misery—nowhere can so well be seen as at the London police courts; as is witnessed by a glance over the reports of the past week.

First, we have "James Travelle, a well-dressed youth, fourteen years of age," brought up at the Lambeth Court, on a charge of throwing stones at a house in King's-row, Walworth-road, to the danger of a small congregation of the disciples of Johanna Southcote, who assembled at that house, No. 12, which is termed by the sect the "Royal Manger."

The complainant, Thomas Peacock, a "strange-looking person, with small, ferret-like eyes, and whose hair was split off in the centre of the head and combed back so as to give him a singular and sinister appearance," said, in a drawing tone of voice:—"From conviction we imbibe the doctrines of Johanna Southcote, and, without offering any person the slightest offence, we are subjected to the greatest annoyance, and an annoyance, I am sorry to say, laughed at and encouraged by persons in the neighbourhood calling themselves Christians. Yesterday evening (Sunday) we were sitting together quietly, when we were much alarmed by a crash on the roof of the house by a large stone. I hurried out, and, seeing the prisoner in the front of the house and about to run away, I followed and secured him."

A solicitor, who attended on behalf of the prisoner, said that the house of the complainant was the most intolerable nuisance to the entire neighbourhood that could be well conceived; and it was a matter of astonishment to many that the police should have permitted it to exist for a single week. The fact was, that the complainant,

* We do not at all see the force of the "must" of our esteemed contemporary. As we said in our opening article, it was only the alteration of the name, and not of the management or details of the paper, that was suggested. So long as the information referred to would prove interesting to the great bulk of our readers, so long shall we continue to give it. All the arguments of our correspondents based upon the supposition that the principles or contents of the *Nonconformist* will be altered or modified should the name be changed, are wholly beside the mark.

who, he believed, styled himself "the Prophet," had some months ago married an aged woman, who now styled herself "Elizabeth Fairlight Argus Peacock," and fancied herself to be a second Johanna Southcote, or, as the complainant described her, as "Standing in the light;" and those persons drew about them a few followers, whose conduct was of the most singular description, and from four o'clock on the Sunday evening until eleven at night the neighbourhood was kept in a continual uproar. They were in the habit of placing a number of flags and banners in the front of their house, and playing music of all sorts, and this was the means of bringing together of some hundreds of idle boys and girls, to the great annoyance of the inhabitants. They had also been in the habit of collecting a crowd by beating a drum through the neighbourhood, and, when they got them assembled, called on the police to disperse them.

The complainant denied this, and said that it was too bad that they should be subjected to such annoyances, sent by the Lord as they were to preach the principles of Johanna Southcote.

Solicitor: Do you not hold forth at this house in King's-row, and cause a crowd to assemble on the foot and carriage-way, to the annoyance of the public?

Peacock: No.

Solicitor: Do you not call yourself a prophet?

Peacock (after some hesitation): No, but I don't see what that has to do with it.

Solicitor: Does not your wife—the old woman—describe herself as Johanna Southcote?

Peacock: Well, she stands in the same light as her, and if necessity compels us to perform God's will, it is too bad we should be annoyed.

A police-constable and a neighbour deposed to the reality and magnitude of the nuisance; and Peacock had nothing to say but that the instrument of annoyance was "the drum of the Lord." Mr. Elliott, on this evidence, and there being no proof that the lad really threw the stone, discharged him. A day or two subsequently, a gentleman, living in the neighbourhood, applied for a summons against Peacock, as the author of a nuisance; but the magistrates declined interfering beyond instructing the police to prevent any obstruction of the footway.

Among the latest cases of conjugal brutality, is one in which the wife was driven to attempt suicide.

A Custom-house officer, named Mears, on night duty in the London Dock, saw the prisoner (Ann Mercer, aged 32) on the swivel bridge leaning over the rail, with her head resting on her hand. She was crying and appeared to be in great trouble. The officer, suspecting her intention, asked her what she was doing there; but she refused to satisfy him or give any account of herself. She then moved away, and about ten minutes afterwards returned to the same spot and resumed her former attitude. The Custom-house officer called the attention of a police-constable to the prisoner, and he spoke to her. She went away, but soon returned again, and was in the act of getting over the rails of the bridge into the entrance-lock—which is there twenty-four or twenty-six feet in depth—when a boy seized her dress and held her suspended over the water until assistance was procured. The witness added that if the prisoner had got in the water 100 men could not have got her out alive.

Mr. Ingham asked the prisoner what account she had to give of herself?

Prisoner (abstractedly, and with a vacant stare): What is it, sir? What is it?

Mr. Ingham: What have you to say for yourself?

The prisoner (suddenly recollecting herself): Last night, sir, I was at home with my four little children, with no food. I went out, scarcely knowing what I did, but had no intention of throwing myself over the bridge [here the prisoner sobbed loudly].

Mr. Ingham said, he would remand the prisoner to the House of Detention for a week, where she would be properly taken care of. Inquiries must be made concerning her and her means of obtaining a living.

The prisoner: What is to become of my poor children?

Mr. Ingham: I will give orders for them to be properly taken care of in the workhouse.

The prisoner implored the magistrate not to send her to prison, and said she never had a key turned on her before.

The mother of the prisoner stepped forward, and said, she lived in the same house with her daughter, who struggled hard to maintain four young children, who had a very bad father—a very drunken, brutal man, in the practice of beating his wife. Mr. Ingham: Then, why did she not come here to complain of her husband? The doors of this court are always open to receive complaints from women who are maltreated by their husbands. The Mother: I don't know, sir, indeed; I can assure you my daughter works very hard.—The poor heart-broken creature was discharged, with the promise of protection from her husband's cruelties.

In another case, a young wife, with her first baby in her arms, applied for protection from a brute misnamed Thoroughgood, who had torn half the hair from her head. The complainant raised her bonnet, and exposed her head. The contrast between the thick glossy curls of one half and the plucked bareness of the other half of the skull was such as to raise a strong feeling of indignation against the brute at the bar:—

Alderman Salomons: You say he has frequently beaten you. Have you ever complained of him before?

Complainant: Never, my lord, and I would not complain of him now, but he solemnly swore that he would murder me, and then I thought I should not delay any longer.

The Defendant: I say the charge is false.

Alderman Salomons: What do you say about tearing the hair from your wife's head?

The Defendant: Her hair? Why, she attacked me while I was sitting in a chair, and her hair got entangled, and with her own violence she pulled it out. Why, I have the marks of her scratches. I merely defended myself.

The Complainant: I did scratch his face when he was dragging my hair away by the roots. I don't wish to hurt him, God knows; and I will say that there is not a better husband when it is what I call right with him—but that is now only from Sunday till Monday morning.

Alderman Salomons: What do you mean by what you call "right with him?" Does he get drunk?

Complainant: I don't know how it is, but he gets beside himself. His employer is a wine merchant, and I believe he is in the habit of taking more than he ought.

The Defendant: The fact is, she has been pecking at me ever since this new law against cruel husbands came out, and she said she would never be quiet until I had a taste.

Alderman Salomons: The object of the law is to punish delinquency, and to make that punishment a lesson to others. It is not very likely that a young woman would drag the hair out of her head because her husband was treating her in a brutal manner. This is a most serious offence, and must be treated accordingly.

The defendant was then sent to the House of Correction to hard labour for the space of three months.

In a third case, the offending husband was "a thick-set, middle-aged man," described as a general dealer in Wentworth-street, Whitechapel. The extent of his brutality may be partly judged from the remarks of the magistrate in stating his decision. "Independent of the woman's own evidence," said Mr. Hammill, "it is proved by the woman who examined her that there is a livid spot, the size of a hand, on the very part where she alleges herself to have been kicked as she lay helpless on the ground, and a second on another part, so tender that it cannot be touched. It is proved, too, that three of her children have been still-born from his cruelty; and that he has treated her most brutally, savagely bitten and kicked her; and, as though that were not enough, has wounded her feelings acutely by branding her as an adulteress in a crowded court. I have no hesitation in saying that this is one of the very worst cases I have ever had to deal with, and I shall therefore order the prisoner to be committed to the House of Correction for six months, with hard labour, and that he shall find substantial bail for a like period at the expiration of that sentence." On hearing the judgment, the prisoner swayed forward a moment, and then dropped to the floor in a fit.

The police have almost succeeded to the "unprotected female" in claims on the law they execute. At Clerkenwell, Southwark, Thames, and Marylebone, Police Courts, cases have been heard in which the accused had inflicted the severest injuries on constables engaged in the execution of their duty. In one case a constable had told an Irishwoman who was selling oysters at a stall as late as one o'clock on Sunday morning, to go away, when he was instantly attacked, both by the woman and her husband. There were very heavy falls; and, after the first one, the woman kicked him on the head, every time he fell, and struck him over the face with bricks and stones. The blood gushed forth from his head and nostrils over the man and over his uniform greatcoat. This continued for some time; blow after blow was inflicted; he was terribly battered by the woman with bricks and stones, and beaten by her husband. A mob of more than 200 persons collected, and at last becoming exhausted, he called for assistance, and seeing an acquaintance, named Thomas Land, in the crowd, he said, "Tom, assist me." Land said, "I will. Is it you, sergeant?" and he replied, "Yes, it is," and directed him to take a truncheon from his pocket, and he did so, and as the woman was striking witness on the head with a brick, Land struck her on the head with his staff, and knocked her down. He got up with the male prisoner in his grasp, and in endeavouring to secure him, the man got his thumb in his mouth and made his teeth meet in it, and nearly bit it in two pieces. The witness, who was evidently in great pain, held up his bandaged hand, and said, "The prisoner had my thumb between his teeth three or four minutes. I was in great pain and screamed aloud for help, and said to Land, 'Strike him on the head, Tom,' but he did not do so. The male prisoner then asked me to let him go, but I would not do so until a police-constable and some other persons came to my assistance and released me. I was then quite exhausted with blows and loss of blood." Mr. Yardley, committing the prisoners for trial, said that it was the duty of a witness to help any man he saw being beaten, or in any way ill-used by another; but particularly to assist the police in the execution of their duty. The witness Land could have done more, and so could the stupid people looking on; and they were all morally and legally bound to assist the police-sergeant when they saw the predicament he was in. A few indictments against persons under those circumstances would do a great deal of good.

We have referred, under another head, to the numerous applications for the repression of offences against the public health. Here is an instance of a nuisance being literally domesticated upon one:—An industrious woman named Solomons, living in Houndsditch, took in a German Jew tailor as a lodger. Finding him very dirty in his habits, she gave him notice to leave, when he took the most disagreeable means of retaliation, by introducing between thirty and forty of his filthy countrymen, who had just arrived from the continent in consequence of the expected strike of the tailors in London, and who were not disposed to resign a lodging for which they were to pay nothing. At all hours of the night as well as day did they pour into the house, and, as the only entrance was through the room in which she and her children slept, the intrusion was quite intolerable, and, on account of her endeavour to remedy the evil, her lodger showed the greatest readiness to swear that she had already half murdered him, proceeding so far as to summons her to appear at Guildhall. When there, matters took another turn. The Lord Mayor sent down one of the Mansion-house officers to clear the poor woman's house of the multitude; but the complainant outran the constable, and, having given notice to those who filled his apartment, they rapidly disappeared from the premises, which soon presented a very different appearance, and the poor woman sat down with her family to a com-

fortable dinner, provided at the expense of the benevolent chief magistrate.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

A serious fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Savill and Edwards, printers, Chandos-street, Strand, on Friday morning last, about five o'clock. It commenced in a room on the second floor, and raged unnoticed for some time. Some men were at the machine in the floor beneath, and the noise of the working precluded them from hearing the rush of the flames. Ten engines were quickly on the spot. The fire chiefly made progress in the compositors' rooms; the melted lead of the types poured together in one mass of intensely-heated liquid, and the difficulties of putting down the fire seemed almost insurmountable. A party-wall divided the front warehouse from the rooms where the type, cases, and machines stood—and by the exertions of the engines the fire was stopped, so that the warehouse remains uninjured. But the machinery, presses, and back composing-rooms, were entirely destroyed, and several shops and houses in Chandos-street were injured. The extent of the loss is estimated as high as £20,000. The matter intended for the forthcoming number of the *Leader*, the *Literary Gazette*, the *Lancet*, and other papers printed in the office, was entirely destroyed; and 200 men have been thrown out of employment. Savill and Edwards were insured, and no loss of life, or serious bodily hurt, was received by any person.

Knowsley Hall, the residence of the Earl of Derby, was broken into on Monday week. The burglars in the first instance effected an entrance through the window of the cooking house, in which two squares of glass were broken to admit of their ingress. Subsequently, on finding that the door leading to the hall was well secured, they retraced their steps to effect some other entrance. They succeeded in entering the hall by a window opening into the corridor leading to Lord and Lady Derby's bed and dressing-rooms. The window had been left unfastened. The burglars entered the apartment where the Earl and Countess were asleep, and passed thence to the dressing-rooms, where they took every article of value that came within their reach. From his lordship's dressing-room they stole, out of a dressing-case, a large bunch of seals and the silver tops of various toilet articles; a pencil-case and some other small but valuable articles were also taken, and a purse, containing six sovereigns, from a table where his lordship had placed it the previous evening. A number of articles of a kind similar to those above enumerated were taken from her ladyship's dressing-room. The burglars retired with their booty without making the slightest disturbance, and got clear off. Most of the property stolen consisted of articles belonging to the late Earl of Derby, and which, independently of their intrinsic value, were esteemed as family relics. There is at present no clue to the robbery.

Accounts of disasters at sea are still frequent. On Sunday week the "Camerton," iron screw-steamer, plying between Hull and Rotterdam, was lost at the mouth of the Maese. The passengers and most of the crew were saved in the boats; but the master, Mr. Cross, the second mate, and a seaman, were drowned. While the "Queen of Scotland" steamer was on her way from Hamburg to Hull, a sea struck her, and Fox, the fore-cabin steward, was washed overboard. Two Yarmouth luggers lost part of their crews on Sunday night—one three hands, and the other two, who were swept into the tempestuous sea. The storm raged frightfully on the Dutch coasts. It is said that a steamer which left Amsterdam for an island in the Zuyder Zee was lost on Sunday evening, and only eight passengers were saved out of 110. The steamer "Victory," on her voyage from Liverpool to Waterford, on Thursday last, struck on the rocks off the coast of Wexford, was backed off, but sunk in twenty fathoms of water, in spite of the pumps. She had but a light cargo. With the exception of one seaman, Wm. Wear, the crew and passengers landed safely. Wear was drowned while coming ashore.

There has already been a trial under the new vaccination act. A woman at Tedham, St. Mary, sent her children to Crediton, to the house of a farmer, who had a servant ill with the small-pox, to get the disease in the natural way, that is, by infection. The wife of the farmer took the sick person's handkerchief and tied it round the necks of the children. This had the effect contemplated, and the poor children took the disease. The farmer's wife and the mother of the children were brought before the magistrates, and charged under the new act with the offence. The former was committed to prison for a week, but the latter, through the perjury of her nephew, it appears, escaped punishment. The nephew was thereupon charged with perjury, but he was so dangerously ill that the case was not gone into. The magistrates were unwilling to proceed against him, but wished it to be understood that in all cases where persons were found to endanger the lives of children by exposing them to the small-pox in the way narrated, the extreme penalty of the law would be inflicted. If death had ensued to the children, the parties concerned would have been tried for their lives.

A collision occurred on the South Yorkshire Railway on Thursday, which, although not of a fatal character, was attended with much injury, and considerable personal inconvenience to the passengers. The accident occurred near the Mexborough Junction, which connects the South Yorkshire Railway with the main line of the North Midland.

Two omnibus drivers have been convicted of "manslaughter," by a Coroner's jury, for having caused injuries to a poor oyster-stall keeper, at the corner of Mortimer-street, which terminated in death. When the accident happened they were racing against one another.

The warehouse of Mr. Rait, jeweller, of Glasgow, was entered on Sunday morning last, and articles, consisting of diamond rings, bracelets, gold chains, brooches, lockets, and other articles of a like kind, to the value of 3,000*l.*, were taken. The burglars were encountered on leaving the premises by an old watchman, whom they seized by the throat. His cries attracted the attention of a policeman, at sight of whom the men fled. One was captured after some difficulty, the other escaped. The little bag containing the plunder was found on the stair of the warehouse from which the men made their escape, and in the pocket of the prisoner was found the key which opened it. The prisoner is a smart and most genteel-looking young Englishman, and gives the name of Jackson. He had been stopping for some weeks in one of the principal hotels in the city. He has been identified as having paid several visits to Mr. Rait's shop, where he made small purchases, and, no doubt, his lengthened stay in Glasgow, where he is an entire stranger, had been for the purpose of maturing the plans of the robbery.

A lady at Liverpool has exhibited unusual intrepidity. On Saturday evening, about half-past 6 o'clock, Mrs. Elliott, wife of an estate agent in Liverpool, went into her chamber, when she found that her jewel-case on the dressing-table had been meddled with, and that various articles were disarranged. She was questioning the servant, whom she had called into the room for that purpose, about the matter, when she suddenly perceived a man's feet projecting slightly from under the bed. She ordered the girl to go into the street, being careful to shut the front door after her to keep the thief in, and seek for a policeman. The robber, hearing this energetic instruction, sprang from his imperfect place of concealment, and made a rush at the chamber door. Mrs. Elliott, however, threw herself in his way, and grasped him with a firmness and tenacity which resisted the fellow's strenuous exertions to shake her off. The servant girl returned in a few seconds with an officer, and the burglar was given into custody. The most singular part of the matter is, that some time ago the same courageous lady received the thanks of a grand jury in Liverpool for a similar capture of a housebreaker in her premises.

The "Isaac Wright" emigrant ship, bound from Liverpool to America with 600 steerage passengers, composed chiefly of Irish and German emigrants, has had a narrow escape. After a succession of storms of rain and hail, and fogs, for seven days, she struck on a rock about 40 miles off Cork. She got off, and all hands took to the pumps. The "Onecasta" answered her signals of distress, and it was agreed that she should proceed to Liverpool and request the assistance of a steamer; Captain Abeel, of the "Isaac Wright," being of opinion that he could meanwhile keep the vessel afloat. She was last seen off Holyhead with a steamer alongside. This was on Monday morning. When the "Onecasta" left the "Isaac Wright" she was very deep, the water being up to her port holes. The passengers speak in the highest terms of the conduct of Captain Abeel and his crew, stating their belief that the former had not slept from the period the steam-tug left the "Isaac Wright" to the period of their leaving in the "Onecasta." They also spoke in the warmest manner of the kindness of Captain Hadfield, of the latter vessel, and his wife.

Court, Personal, and Political News.

On Wednesday, the Queen laid the first stone of the new castle at Balmoral. By her Majesty's wish the ceremony was public. Soon after noon the weather cleared up; and at half-past three the Queen and Prince Albert, clad in the Stuart tartan, the Duke of Newcastle, and the Court officials, arrived on the spot. Prayer having been offered up, the Queen placed in the cavity of the foundation-stone the coins of the realm, several newspapers, and a record of the event. She then took a silver trowel, and dexterously laid on the mortar; the stone was lowered; the regal mason duly applying the square and plummet in workmanlike fashion, and striking the stone with a golden mallet three times. Corn was placed on the stone, wine and oil were poured upon it, and the ceremony was over. Then followed a competition for prizes, given by Prince Albert, to proficient in Highland games and sports; after which the workmen dined and danced in the Queen's "iron ball-room."

The Court is expected at Windsor on the 14th inst. Considerable alterations are being made at the Castle.

Prince Albert has signified, through Col. Phipps, that he will subscribe one hundred guineas to the Lawson Observatory fund.

Some interest attaches at the present moment to the movements of her Majesty's Ministers. Lord Palmerston, the Duke of Newcastle, and Lord Granville, are in town, but expected to leave again shortly. Lord Clarendon and the Premier still stick to their posts—the former only venturing occasionally to "the Grove," near Watford, where his lordship has a residence. The Chancellor of the Exchequer arrived on Monday. Lord John Russell purposes remaining in Scotland until Christmas, "unless any sudden emergency of a political nature should call him to London."

The Earl of Listowel is appointed a Lord in Waiting to the Queen, in succession to Lord Elphinstone, nominated Governor of Bombay.

Sir William Hamilton, the celebrated Professor of Logic in the University of Edinburgh, suffered an accidental fall, at Largs, on Saturday week, and one of his arms was fractured.

A morning journal contradicts the report that the Duke of Cambridge has been to Olmutz. It appears that he has been staying quietly at Kew for some time.

The Wellington Funeral Car at Marlborough House is open from 11 to 4. On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, without tickets; and on Tuesdays and Fridays admission by tickets, obtainable on application at Messrs. Banting, 27, St. James's-street. On Saturdays the doors will be closed.

Sir James A. Gordon, recently Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital, has been promoted to the post of Governor, vacant by the death of Sir Charles Adam. Sir James took a prominent part in the great naval wars at the beginning of the century. He was in Bridport's action, he served at St. Vincent and the Nile, and did splendid service subsequently as a frigate-captain. He has been nine times gazetted. At the capture of the French frigate "Pomone" he lost a leg.

According to the *Edinburgh Witness*, Sir James Matheson, M.P., is likely to be created a peer by the title of Lord Stormoway, and his son, Mr. Matheson, of Ardross, a baronet.

Professor Nicol, late Professor of Geology, &c., in Queen's College, Cork, was inducted in the Chair of Civil and Natural History in Marischal College, Aberdeen, a few days ago. Mr. Nicol is the first professor who has taken the new title under the Lord Advocate's Universities Act.

Dunoon (says the *Athenæum*) has been doing itself honour in fitting the Post Office Reformer. In answer to the congratulations of the worthy townsfolk, Mr. Rowland Hill gave some account of the strength of the reform obtained through his exertions. The year after the penny post stamp was issued, the number of letters, said he, doubled:—last year, they had increased to nearly five times the ante-reform number. Mr. Hill alluded to the common report as to the large falling away in the profits of the Post Office. He said, these profits had at first fallen about £1,600,000 annually,—whereas according to his calculations at the time of giving his evidence before the House of Commons, he had only anticipated a decrease of £1,000,000. He explained, that the difference arose from the fact, that at the time of making these calculations railways were commencing throughout the country, and he expected that the cost of transit would be cheapened. Owing to the great increase in the weight of the mails, consequent on the large number of letters, it had been found that the cost of conveyance was greater now than by the old stage-coach system. The net income for the year ending the 5th of January, 1838, amounted to £1,652,424 7s. 7½d., while that of the year ending same date in 1853 was £1,090,419 13s. 5½d. The gross amount of income for the year 1839 was £2,346,278, and for 1853, £2,434,326. These figures, we take it, will be satisfactory to all except a few red-tapists. Outside the Treasury doors—where all grist is good that comes into the mill—there are not many persons who seriously consider the National Post Office in the light of a carrying company anxious to make a large profit by its transactions.

Sir William Snow Harris has obtained a Government grant of £5,000 for perfecting a method of applying lightning conductors to the safeguard of ships from storms.

The secretary of the Earl of Clarendon, acknowledging the memorial from the public meeting at Sheffield on the Turkish difficulty, says:—

I am to state to you in reply, that her Majesty's Government are fully sensible of the shock given to the independence of Turkey by the late proceedings of Russia in forcibly taking possession of a portion of the Ottoman territories; and as her Majesty's Government continue to be of opinion that the maintenance of the independence of Turkey is essential, not only for British interests, but for the general interests of Europe, the memorialists may feel assured that her Majesty's Government will neglect no measure which they may think best calculated to secure so important an object.

Lord Bloomfield, our Minister at Berlin, is stated to be now in England. Our diplomatists take things very easy.

There is a curious political contest going on at Edinburgh. At a meeting of the Town Council of Edinburgh, on Tuesday, it was resolved to offer the freedom of the city to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, "in testimony of their respect for his high character as a statesman, and for his eminent services in administering the financial affairs of the nation." The motion was unanimously adopted, but several councillors suggested that the name of Lord Palmerston should be associated with Mr. Gladstone in the honour. The Lord Provost refused to entertain the proposal, on a point of form, as the noble lord's name had not been proposed in committee. The Lord Provost likewise remarked, that this would be to lessen the compliment intended for Mr. Gladstone, who had done deeds incomparably superior to what had been done by Lord Palmerston, or any other member of the Government; for what was wanted was good deeds rather than beautiful orations. Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed at the Lord Provost's decision, and his remarks depreciatory of Lord Palmerston; and the result of the proceedings of the Council is, that a large body of the councillors and citizens are taking steps to invite Lord Palmerston to a public entertainment in Edinburgh, to mark the high estimation in which his eminent talents and public services are held by many of the citizens. Mr. Gladstone, in reply to the invitation, expresses his inability to spare the time to go to Edinburgh, having to spend the present week in London on public business.

At a crowded meeting in the Birmingham Town Hall, on Tuesday, a strong resolution was passed against the recent system of cruelty pursued in the gaol. It was also resolved that the Justices had entirely forfeited the confidence of the people of Birmingham; and a solemn protest was entered against their participation in the appointment of Governor and other prison officers. The last resolution

called for the appointment of a Stipendiary Magistrate, to facilitate the proper, orderly, and impartial discharge of the magisterial business.

It is reported that Sir Charles Napier died a very rich man, chiefly acquired by prize money for his conquests in Scinde and subsequent governorship. "His habits were simple, almost penurious." Another account states that the Queen purposes settling an annuity upon the widow or daughter of the lamented Sir Charles Napier. "Sir Charles latterly felt keenly what he conceived to be neglect on the part of the East India Company."

A meeting of "the friends of Greece" was held at Crosby Hall on Thursday. Very few persons attended. The Earl of Harrington, who was to act as chairman, did not appear; and the post was occupied by the Rev. Mr. Hibbert. The chief speakers were Mr. Percy St. John and Mr. Horace St. John; and the object of the meeting was to found an "Eastern Church League"—not to advance the designs of Russia, but to set up a Greek empire with Constantinople for its capital. Notwithstanding the paucity of attendance, there were several dissentients, who thought that the Turkish Government was no more tyrannical than other governments; but a resolution in favour of the League was carried, and a committee was appointed to found the Greek Empire.

The Lords of the Admiralty have terminated their visit to Cork. At the civic banquet, on Tuesday last, Sir James Graham spoke at some length on various neutral topics, but with great official reserve. He preached the doctrine of self-reliance, and thus referred to our means of defence in connexion with continental affairs:—

Gentlemen, foreign navies may multiply, and foreign empires may totter and may fall, but it is the duty of the British Government to see that native arm of its strength always ready for the defence of our native country [hear]; and if it be so ready, and let me add, if peace at home be preserved, and if we are united among ourselves, as we are this evening [hear, hear], we have no reason to fear the world in arms [loud and prolonged cheering]. But, gentlemen, I beg you not to mistake. Although connected intimately with the naval profession—a profession of arms—I am certain that I speak the sense of my colleagues when I say that, though always prepared, our most earnest and most anxious desire is to preserve the peace of Europe, and to take care that, while treaties are religiously observed [hear, hear]—that while there shall be no meddling interference with the domestic concerns of foreign countries, the honour of England, the interests of England, the commerce of England, of Ireland and Scotland, and the United Kingdom, shall be maintained in every part of the world, far as those distant countries washed by the furthest seas to which our commerce and our flag have access [hear]. It is in the spirit of peace that those preparations are made, and I am confident that, while Lord Aberdeen presides over the councils of our Sovereign, every effort will be made in the spirit of peace to maintain the honour and character of the country [hear, hear].

Mr. Osborne, described by Sir James Graham as "the Osborne of Tipperary," made a speech in his best vein of mingled sense and banter. Lord Bernard, Mr. Fagan, Mr. Isaac Butt, and Mr. Beamish, also speeches.

Miscellaneous News.

The Derby Town Council have resolved to erect public baths and washhouses in that town.

The Free Library and Museum, situate in Peel Park, Salford, were re-opened on Monday. The gift of the fine park, named after Sir Robert Peel, to the public of Salford, will be fresh in general recollection. A few years later, in 1849, came the opening of a fine public library and museum, to which the people of Manchester and Salford (or anywhere else) have free admission from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. every working day. And next came the inauguration of a noble statue of the lamented statesman, whose name the institutions bear. The generous liberality of the founders has not stopped here, however. The library, from a small collection of 5,000 volumes, has swelled already into one of 12,000, and the museum increasing in an equal ratio rendered the original building in which they were placed quite inadequate. An enlargement has been made at an expense of £5,000, £4,500 of which has been raised. Mr. E. R. Langworthy led the way with a noble donation of 2,000*l.*, the improvement committee of the corporation gave 1,500*l.* from the gas profits of the borough, and the executive committee of the museum added 1,000*l.* The enlargements have much more than doubled the available space to the library, whilst the museum has benefitted even to a larger extent.

Tables of distances and fares have now been set up at all the cab stands in the Metropolis. The Police attendants at the stands commenced their duties on Saturday.

At a meeting of the proprietors of the Metropolitan Railway, on Thursday, Mr. Malins, the Chairman, announced that the Directors had entered into an agreement with the Great Western Railway, in consequence of which, the North Metropolitan will apply to Parliament for powers to extend their line to the Great Western station at Paddington; likewise to obtain powers for the Great Western to subscribe to their capital, and to nominate Mr. S. Baker and Captain Bulkeley, Great Western Directors, to sit at the North Metropolitan board. They are also pledged to extend their line to the Post-office, should the City Terminus Company fail in their undertaking.

Mr. Kitchen, a publican at Tottenham, having drunk a good deal, drove his cab so fast and recklessly that he came into collision with the brougham of the French Ambassador, the pole of the cab entering the chest of Count Walewski's horse, and killing him on the spot. The Marlborough-street Magistrate has fined

Mr. Kitchen forty shillings for furious driving; leaving him exposed to an action for the value of the horse—130*l.*

We are glad to find that the London Evening Classes for Young Men are in a flourishing condition. A *soirée* of the members and friends of this institution was held on Tuesday night, at Crosby Hall. The Lord Mayor, who occupied the chair, said that they must make the present meeting a practical one, and if they had hitherto failed in discharging their duties, let them now regard this as the beginning of the good work. He sincerely rejoiced in the success which had attended the Early-closing movement, for it would afford to young men an opportunity of devoting their spare time to rational and intellectual pursuits. He would say to all young men, Show yourselves worthy of the boon; prove to your employers that they would not be deceived in adopting a plan which would render those they employed fit for any station in life which their industry might enable them to obtain [hear, hear]; and he would say to all advocates of the movement that they were bound to give the young men the means of moral and intellectual improvement [hear, hear]. There were 600 members of that society, but the number might be largely increased by right efforts, and no task could be more agreeable than rescuing young men from the paths of idleness, and placing them in an atmosphere where all was pure and holy, so that they would be enabled to fill any station to which they might be called with credit to themselves and to all around them. His lordship concluded by earnestly appealing to the female portion of his auditory to interest themselves in the movement on behalf of brothers, cousins, and for those whom they intended a higher honour. The Lord Mayor concluded amidst loud applause, and shortly afterwards retired, on account of not being sufficiently well to endure greater fatigue, his place being occupied by Mr. Alderman Wiro. A selection of vocal and instrumental music, agreeably enlivened with recitations by the young men in the various classes, followed. The performances, generally speaking, exhibited much taste and cultivation. The company enjoyed themselves by inspecting a good collection of paintings, models, and other objects of general interest, kindly placed at the disposal of the society by several individuals, the list being headed with the name of Prince Albert. As regards the prospects of the Evening Classes, it is satisfactory to find that no less than 438 classes have been formed in London and its suburbs. As the average attendance at each class is twenty or upwards, it follows that there are about, or nearly, 10,000 of the young men of London enjoying in the machinery of these classes the means of a sound practical education. This is a great fact—and the men who have put this machinery in motion have earned the praises of all true friends of popular enlightenment.

Literature.

THE MAGAZINES FOR OCTOBER.

"THE first of October is a most unpropitious day whereon to address our peripatetic public on matters literary. The island is half empty. Even the few home-loving gentlemen who scorn the ways of foreign travel, and, having no taste for the amenities of Austrian hospitality, or the gay life of a Ful Mannuel lazaretto, live at home at ease, are not in that otiose state favourable to literary amusement."

Such is the opening plaint of the *New Quarterly*; and if the writer wrote from over his publisher's in Bond-street, he was perhaps sincere. But, if it be essential to writing well that the writer realize his public, as an attentive and eager one, "our contributors" do not, for the most part, look out upon a deserted capital. They seem, rather, to have written for the October magazines in sight of the fireside circles which early twilight and chill evenings reunite,—or in anticipation of readers whose blood, tingling from contact with the crisp air of autumnal mornings, has quickened the brain to hungry activity. From whatever cause,—the magazines for the month are, on the whole, capital.

Beginning with the *Westminster*, we begin also with its opening article—"Religion in Italy." The topic is a great one—for the religion of Italy is the religion of more than half Christendom—and information upon it never was more welcome than now. The writer seems possessed rather with the earnestness of the patriot than the calmness of the cosmopolitan observer, and certainly has not the zeal of a sectary. He describes the spirit of the Italian people, and debates with the leaders of Italian parties, as one intimate with both. He sets out by making visible the changed relation of the Papal Church to the temporal powers of Europe, before and after the restoration of the Bourbons:—

"Until the eve of the French revolution in the last century, the Popes had retained, if not the actual energy, at least the memory of their great ambitions. . . . Although the force of things might from time to time oblige the Pontiffs to give way, and to sacrifice some portions of their dominions, or of their authority, yet the tradition of their power and their assumed title to it

were still invoked, defended, and maintained intact. But from the time of the Restoration, the Court of Rome changed its tendencies, renouncing alike its pretensions to the primacy of theocracy, and all resistance to the secular power. It no longer aspired to regain any of its prerogatives; it accepted as a *fait accompli* the invasion and absolute preponderance of the secular princes in the very constitution of the Church; and, save in its own states, it abandoned for ever, in favour of the monarchs its protectors, the immunities, the personal and proprietary privileges of the clergy, the election of bishops, and the initiative of the moral government and discipline of the Catholic world. That power, which half a century before arrogated to itself the right to sit in judgment on the kings of the earth, to dispose of thrones at its good pleasure, and to absolve subjects from their allegiance, now proffered only words of servile submission to the oppressor, and of menace to every just protest from the oppressed, even when such protest was identified with the interest and dignity of the church itself. Its policy has for thirty-eight years remained unchanged, and is resumed in the Encyclica addressed to the Polish bishops by Gregory XVI., and in that addressed by the same Pope to all the patriarchs, primates, archbishops, and bishops of the Catholic Church. In the first, the Pontiff not only denies the right of nations to maintain their own nationality inviolate from foreign conquest, but even that of resisting the violence exercised by despotism on conscience and religious faith. The Pope sacrifices the tutelage of the Catholic religion to the political alliance of the Czar, and legitimates the authority of every potentate, even of the barbarian and heretic, as derived from God. In the second, he repulses the aspiration towards religious regeneration and spiritual liberty, uttered in France by an humble priest, who sought in his writings to renew the breath of life in expiring Catholicism, and confirms the subordination of the Papacy to the empire.

"Catholicism, thus removed alike from the ideal tendencies of the peoples, and from its own scheme of superiority and jurisdiction over the powers of the earth, remains but an empty form; or rather that which Machiavelli, three centuries ago, saw and declared it to be—a worldly tyranny, an atheistical imposture, without the luxurious vices and great ambitions of the age of Julius II., and of Leo X. Papacy is now, in fact, no more, nor seeks to become more, than a small principality, containing a sufficient number of prebendaries and taxes to maintain a court of seventy cardinals, and a few thousand prelates and parasitical functionaries; wherein, under the holy protection of Catholic bayonets, a small number of shepherds, instead of protecting, fatten at their pleasure upon a flock of three million sheep. In such a state of things, and with aims so exclusively material and utilitarian, the Pope becomes the mere vassal of his masters, or the subaltern-partner in their fortunes."

He finds the internal results of this degraded estate, on one side, in the barbaric ignorance to which the Italian clergy are condemned—on another, in the unbelief of the educated classes, and the intense disaffection of the populace. Writing, as it were, in the name of the former class, he contrasts the beautiful ideal of "affirmative Catholicism"—*universitas, universalitas*—with the hideous reality of the Papal dominion, a fragmentary despotism. Ridiculing, almost with bitterness, the fond delusions of the neo-Catholics—such as Gioberti, Rosmini, and Tommasio—he shows that the logic of the people perceived, in the events of 1847-9, a demonstration that the Papal authority and popular liberty are incompatible; and that, wherever they have acted, it has been on that basis:—

"In Rome, when Pius IX. sent from Gaeta the Bull of Excommunication against those who were about to take part in the elections of deputies for the Constituent Assembly, in the autumn of 1849, the people tore the act of the Pope's spiritual authority, and cried out, *Viva gli scomunicati*—300,000 electors in a population of little more than 2,500,000 inhabitants, replied with their independent suffrage to the menace and malediction of the Pope. This can hardly be called the act of Catholics. For the last four years, in the Roman States, in Tuscany, in Lombardy, men of all classes have continued to face the persecutions of the Governments, and the thunders of the Vatican, and to protest, as they may, against the dominant church. The more virtuous among the ecclesiastics conspire in the name of their country, and of humanity, against the despotism of the existing government, although they know that, from the time of Clement XIII., a Bull, which is renewed by each successive Pontiff, excommunicates and condemns to death—body and soul—all those who belong to secret societies. Grioli, a parish priest, Massoli, a canonico, Grazioli, the curate of Revere, all of whom were hung at Mantua, within the last two years, were exemplary in their sacerdotal duties. They died, blessing the people and their future country, with an immortal glowing in their souls, which assuredly was not faith in a Pope who had desecrated them while sanctioning the act of their foreign executioners."

Piedmont, and even Naples, are brought in evidence of the same general fact—thus summarized:—"Italy is no longer Catholic in her belief." But that Italy is Protestant, or will ever become such, the writer gives us no encouragement to believe; nor does he seem to wish it. He adduces reasons—the force of which few Protestants, perhaps, will appreciate—why Italy was excepted from the fifteenth century reformation; and invokes "the educated intellect" of that and other lands to the task of constructing a spiritual synthesis.—"The Progress of Fiction as an Art," is sketched in a highly interesting paper—stretching from the *Cyropædia* of Xenophon to the last new novel; and becoming minutely descriptive over those curious and little-

known specimens of the art which have come down to us from the fourth and subsequent centuries. An abstract is given of the first and best of these—the *Ethiopica*, of Heliodorus:—

"The opening scene is very striking and well worked up, but presently the thread of the tale becomes so hopelessly twisted and entangled, that it is wonderful that Racine did not lose his senses before the end of the first volume. The hero and heroine, Theagenes and Chariclea, meet where Greek heroes and heroines only could, at a public festival, and fall desperately in love at once. They contrive to elope, and embark on board a ship, the captain of which, as a matter of course, becomes instantly enamoured of the luckless maid; she escapes him, however, only to fall into the hands of a band of robbers, together with the faithful Theagenes. In due course, Trakinos, the chief, conceives an ardent passion for her, and entreates her to marry him, the faithful Theagenes being considered and treated *en frère* throughout. Then comes a shipwreck, and next an arrival in Egypt, when Trakinos urgently presses his suit: Chariclea perfidiously desires him to prepare a mock nuptial feast, persuades Peloros, the second in command (who, it is almost superfluous to mention, is also frantically in love with her), to take the opportunity of attacking his chief, which he does, and kills him, and is then himself slain by Theagenes. These little difficulties thus satisfactorily removed, more robbers supervene, under Thyamis, the valiant and injured son of the chief priest of Memphis, driven to his present mode of life by an usurping younger brother who had unlawfully deprived him of his inherited dignities. He is, of course, captivated inevitably by the beauty of Chariclea, who again displays great address, and—but we will not weary our readers by giving them the whole of this marvellous tale. Various other personages appear on the stage, and the plot is seriously complicated by the conduct of a highly obnoxious and indecorous character, *ἡ κακὴν ὁμοίαν*, and a very wicked woman, wife of the satrap Oroondates, who falls in love with the exemplary Theagenes, and endeavours to poison his innocent Chariclea. Some intricate details are furnished by a garrulous old gentleman, who talks uninterruptedly through nearly half a volume,—finally, the fortunes of war having made them prisoners, Chariclea and her lover come before Hydaspes, king of Ethiopia, and Persina his wife, and are on the point of being sacrificed—the one to the sun, and the other to the moon, when it is discovered that Chariclea is the king's own daughter, and the story concludes to the satisfaction of all parties."

The reader may like to know that this Heliodorus was a Christian bishop of Thessaly, and he may as well be reminded that novel-writing has always been a favourite clerical occupation:—

"Achilles Tatius was also a bishop; Turpin, the reputed author of the 'Life of Charlemagne and Roland'—the first romance of chivalry—was bishop of Rheims; in later times, Huet, bishop of Avranches, wrote a novel and translated Longus; an archdeacon of Sens composed 'Les Aventures de Lycidas et de Clorinthe,' in the sixteenth century; and in the seventeenth almost the only two specimens of English fiction are both by prelates; Rabelais was a Franciscan friar; Sterne was a country clergyman; and we owe Telemachus to an archbishop."

We should like to linger over the writer's genial tribute to the genius of Walter Scott, as a prose novelist—which may be in danger of depreciation from the recent attempt to restore the fame of poetry to his metrical romances—and to quote the closing protest against the notion that novel-writing may be either a mere diversion, or an easy task;—but we must pass on to notice, as a remarkably able, eloquent, and deep-hearted production, the article "On the Book of Job." Our space forbids more than one quotation; and that may serve to indicate the brilliancy of the writer's style, and the cast of his opinions, though it does not indicate his Carlylean dissatisfaction with prevailing notions of life and duty:—

"The more it is studied, the more the conclusion forces itself upon us that, let the writer have lived when he would, in his struggle with the central falsehood of his own people's creed, he must have divorced himself from them outwardly as well as inwardly; that he travelled away into the world, and lived long, perhaps all his matured life, in exile. Everything about the book speaks of a person who had broken free from the narrow littleness of 'the peculiar people.' The language, as we said, is full of strange words. The hero of the poem is of strange land and parentage, a Gentile certainly, not a Jew. The life, the manners, the customs, are of all varieties and places—Egypt, with its river and its pyramids, is there; the description of mining points to Phœnicia; the settled life in cities, the nomad Arabs, the wandering caravans, the heat of the tropics, and the ice of the north, all are foreign to Canaan, speaking of foreign things and foreign people. No mention, or hint of mention, is there throughout the poem, of Jewish traditions or Jewish certainties. We look to find the three friends vindicate themselves, as they so well might have done, by appeals to the fertile annals of Israel, to the Flood, to the cities of the plain, to the plagues of Egypt, or the thunders of Sinai. But of all this there is not a word; they are passed by as if they had no existence; and instead of them, when witnesses are required for the power of God, we have strange un-Hebrew stories of the eastern astronomic mythology, the old wars of the giants, the imprisoned Orion, the wounded dragon, 'the sweet influences of the seven stars,' and the glittering fragments of the sea-snake Rahab trailing across the northern sky. Again, God is not the God of Israel, but the father of mankind; we hear nothing of a chosen people, nothing of a special revelation, nothing of peculiar privileges; and in the court of heaven there is a Satan, not the prince of this world and the enemy of God, but the angel of judgment, the accusing spirit whose mission was to walk to and fro over the earth, and carry up to heaven an account of the sins of mankind. We cannot believe that thoughts of this kind arose out of Jerusalem in the days of Josiah.

The scenes, the names, and the incidents, are all contrived as if to baffle curiosity, as if, in the very form of the poem, to teach us that it is no story of a single thing which happened once, but that it belongs to humanity itself, and is the drama of the trial of man, with Almighty God and the angels as the spectators of it."

Of the remaining articles of the number, two are political, and to that on the Law of Partnership we may take an early opportunity of recurring.

The *Church of England Quarterly* is, as usual, largely occupied with topics of theology and ecclesiastical polity. In one article is reviewed Archdeacon Wilberforce's work on the Holy Eucharist—in another, Professor Maurice's "Essays;" neither approvingly, but without the acrid heat with which religious antagonism is too usually flavoured. The question, "Why has the Papacy so far succeeded?" is also treated with candour, charity, and a not unphilosophical application of Scripture predictions. Some recently published German memoirs of that redoubtable knight of the pen and sword—Ulrich von Hutten—are made the text of a very animated historical paper. The Australian gold-fields suggest a history of alchemy—the madness of science no less than of avarice; and perhaps the most picturesque method that madness has ever put on:—

"There was something imposing, after all, in the Alchemistic creed, with its dim yet attractive promise. Lunar and stellar influences, times and seasons when trigons, aspects, conjunctions, and the mystic houses of the zodiac, lifted the science into something sublime, as the spirits of the azure seas, circle within circle, orb within orb, belting the universe, the suspended lights floating in the hollow dome of heaven amidst awful sights and spherulic melodies, elevated the soul to a rapt communion with the elemental genii. Devotional mysticism became blended with these theories, and the lives of many were full of anxious solicitude. Still the crucible fires burn—still gnome and salamandrine worked in the earth or danced in the flame of the furnace—still salts and precipitates, mercury and antimony, potent under the watch of the presiding power Hermes, were attended to with scrupulous care; and the omission of a mixture in the bubbling contents of the alembic or the aludel was as fatal as the neglect of a prayer. 'Mighty magic,' trines, angles, symbols, conjunctions, all according to the practice and the progress of the adept, became absolute alphabets without which nothing was to be done. . . . In his Rembrandt-like cypsel and old turret-chamber—given over with all his wealth by some half-bankrupt noble to the charlatan or the fanatic, amid strange engines, machines electric, dynamic or hydraulic, crucibles, cucurbites, retorts, &c., with all the wide ware which became either imposing to the eye or were necessary in his manipulation—the alchemist grew grey in his anguish and unrest; and at some moment of destruction, when all was accomplished within but a single moment, died in despair, surrounded by the shivered fragments of his great failure. Around him metals groaned sonorously and ran in liquid streams; and the good gold, the studious life, and (of its aggregate kind) the vast erudition—Platonic, Aristotelian, and Trismegistic—became wasted and went out in *fumo* with the rest of the philosophic bubbles."

The *New Quarterly* completes, with this number, its second volume. An editorial address intimates that, as an organ of independent criticism, the *Review* has had to fight for its existence against the active as well as negative hostility of the great publishing houses; and that, thanks to the Post-office and a judicious public, the battle has not been waged without success. As we are promised in the next number an exhibition of "the whole of the relations of authors and publishers," we will postpone the expression of any opinion we may have as to the reality of the alleged organization of puffery. But we may repeat our warm commendation of the plan on which the *New Quarterly* is conducted—a plan as useful as it is natural, comprising a quarterly retrospect of literature; reviews of books on the leading topics of the day—not dissertations upon those topics; and separate notices of all the noteworthy publications in every department. But we must also caution Messrs. Editors and Reviewers against permitting their struggle with the publishers to sour their temper towards all authorcraft. Surely the caution is not superfluous, when we read, "Of the nine hundred works published during the quarter there are not ten that deserve to be printed."

We congratulate the *Scottish Review* on the accomplishment of its fourth issue, and especially on the attainment of a circulation of seven thousand. The fact is alike cheering to the prospects of "general literature" with what we may call the people of progress, and honourable to the adventurers by whom it has been achieved. The advocates of physical and moral reform have never been wanting in an appreciation of the press as a specific agent,—but sadly so as a general power. The success of our northern contemporary—with whom language has other uses than advocacy, and statistics a value beyond the proof of particular points—we wel-

come as a signal proof that temperance men and sanitary reformers are becoming also men of general culture and catholic spirit. Without designing to find in its pages a peculiarly apposite illustration of this remark, we have just opened on the following :—

"In speaking of moral education, people generally mean moral restraint, or the preservation of the young from actual immorality. And what a vast difference exists between the two! To restrain from doing wrong is about as far as anything can be from teaching to do right, because the agent is thus debarred from all choice, and has no part or lot in the manner of right and wrong, except as a mere passive instrument. All action arises out of motive. The choice as to which motive we will act upon is that which constitutes us responsible, and, consequently, moral beings. If we are so restrained that we cannot choose whether we will act upon a right or a wrong motive, or so constrained that we are not in the habit of so choosing, how can our moral nature be undergoing the process of training or education?"

Of its twofold characteristics no better example need be given than the article in the present number on "Thackeray's Lectures," and on "Investments for the Working Classes;"—the one, a piece of just and finely-written criticism; the other, comprehensive, exact, and persuasive.

Dr. Forbes Winslow's *Journal of Psychological Medicine*—always interesting and valuable to the student of the real humanities—contains this quarter, among numerous other articles germane to its purpose, a "study" of poor Haydon, the painter, and a plea at once earnest and scientific for "moral and sanitary reform."

So much for our tri-monthly magazines. Their lesser and more familiar brethren must await the space that may be afforded by our next, as the alternative of prompt but curt inspection.

Christian Developments: A Course of Lectures, &c. By JOHN GORDON. London: E. T. Whitfield, 178, Strand.

THIS volume contains a course of seven lectures delivered by Mr. Gordon to his own congregation at Coventry, and subsequently to a congregation at Birmingham. They are such as to ensure the attentive and fair-spirited perusal of Christian men of every distinctive name; for they are themselves eminently fair, charitable, and intelligent. The religious movements discussed are selected simply because of the prominence belonging to them;—they are, the Church of England, the Church of Rome, Congregationalism, Methodism, and Unitarianism: yet, says the author, "they bear a more philosophical relation to the whole question of Christian development, than the method of their selection might have predicated. The two first may be separated from the others, as expressive of the common principle of Externality in each of its most marked manifestations; and I may add, that the remaining three not only relate to Religion in its Inward influence specifically, but describe that influence—according to its chief natural characteristics—as Intellectual, Emotional, or Practical, and—according to its accidental connexions—as Fixed or Free."—We do not exactly coincide with Mr. Gordon as to the characteristic of each of these last-named Church movements, nor as to their relation to Christian development as a whole; but a great deal that is true and suggestive is advanced respecting them.

Passing by the Churches of England and Rome, we light on the essay on Congregationalism, which the adherents of that system will greatly approve, and from which they may derive some profit. Its outline is briefly this:—Congregationalism in the Church answers to Democracy in the State; it regards each separate congregation of Christian believers as a complete Church of Christ; it is a republican institution, and supported and conducted by universal suffrage;—its influence has been accordant with the democracy of its constitution (and its history is traced briefly in proof and illustration of this assertion), and what it has been in this respect it must continue to be. The relation of the prevalent Congregationalism to the Polity it professes, is then examined; its commendable fidelity in many things is admitted, but defects and dangers are indicated. And here we may quote a few sentences on the union of its churches, as the opinion of one who regards the attempt from an independent point of view, and yet sympathetically as to Congregational principles:—

"The power which a Congregational church exercises in its own locality—power called forth by individual zeal, cherished by personal sympathy; suffered to grow up under the free air of Christian equality; and applied with direct supervision to cases of immediate pressing want—this is the truest and mightiest power which a Church connexion can display. Churches scattered

through a land, each manifesting this kind of power according to its distinct impulses, and in accurate relation to its peculiar necessities, are far stronger for all purposes of religious strength than the same churches would be banded together in one association, and subjected to a common guidance. This would be the case, however imposing that association, and however wise that guidance, were."

We may observe that "The Congregational Union" is not actually such an association, with "a common guidance," as is here described and condemned. But the remarks will be suggestive of the inquiry, whether that Union does not aim at, or at least work towards, a *denominational strength* that is separated from "*religious strength*," which is bad enough, or, which is vastly worse, secure the former at the expense of the latter?—The remaining portion of Mr. Gordon's lecture is occupied with the relation of Congregationalism to Theology, to other sections of the Church, and to the general mass of our People. On the former point we could have wished for something more complete and thorough; but on the latter there is much said to which we cordially assent—as, for instance:—

"If I have rightly estimated the character of this form of Christian association, it is more likely than any other to engage the respect and to act upon the condition of the great bulk of those persons who are now indifferent to Christianity. It is fitted to excite the greatest degree of popular feeling in its favour, and it offers to those whom it may thus attract the greatest practical advantages in connexion with its administration. I sincerely believe that it has a work put into its hands most intimately bearing upon the regeneration and elevation of the country, by which, if it chooses to fulfil its responsibilities, it may raise itself to a position of honour and influence far exceeding anything to which it has hitherto attained."

Perhaps some will listen with suspicion to the voice of a Unitarian minister on the subject of the preaching of the gospel; but we think the following is the voice of a friend, although, as he calls himself, "a separated friend."

"To win the mass of the people to the side of the gospel, the gospel itself must be set by its advocates in those representations which answer to the wants and interests of society, as society actually exists around us."

Thus it was set at the beginning. . . . As delivered by Christ himself, its truth was brought home to the circumstances of Pharisees and Sadducees and Publicans, and whosoever else came within its range, according to the peculiarities of their several characters and situations. As delivered by Paul, it is mixed up with the various concerns of Jew and Gentile, Roman and Greek and Barbarian, Freeman and Slave, as they stood contrasted or connected with each other. This was the primitive Christianity, and this, also, should be the pattern of our Christianity. We do not live in Judea, but in England. We have not to do with the Sanhedrim, but with the Parliament. Pharisees and Scribes have with us given place to Churchmen and Dissenters. Jews and Gentiles are British and Irish. Instead of Freeman and Slave, we meet with Masters and Workmen.

The Christian principles of righteousness and goodness which were taught in application to the old forms of human classification and the bygone institutions of the world, we have to apply, wisely and faithfully, to the modern institutions which meet us in the broad high-road of our daily life. It is of these things that we have Christianly to think; and we have to pray and preach and strive as they make requirements of us. . . . Our Theology must answer to the Speculation of the time being; our Morality must withstand its Evils; our Patriotism must expose its Oppressions; our Zeal must grapple with its wrongs; our Charity must answer to its Necessities. The error and sin and misery which wander in our streets, or lurk in our alleys, must engage our anxious solicitude and earnest efforts; and the righteousness we endeavour to establish must be that of the Shop and the Market, the Polling-booth and the Factory, as well as of the Chapel, the Sunday-school, and the Platform."

There are two grand departures from the principle and practice of Congregationalism, — on which Mr. Gordon has dwelt only indirectly, rather than directly, and very partially,—which have long attracted our own attention, and which seem almost to demand a *Reformed Independency* as the great need of the religious communities Congregationalism has gathered, and the essential prerequisite of their adaptation to the existing conditions of religious society, and the sure progressive development of the kingdom of Christ. The two errors or false tendencies of modern Congregationalism, of which we speak, are—first, the attempt to constitute a Congregational *Body* or *Denomination*—to have a centre other than the simple principle held in common, and relations of churches held other than those of free inter-communion and voluntary association for definite and specific objects; and secondly, the habit of regarding Congregationalism as an expression of *Theology*, and not as a *Polity*—as a *doxo* common to all religious societies of the name, and not as a *method* of realizing the divine kingdom in the world, which specially provides for the right of private judgment, and for the freedom, alike of creeds and other churches, of every separate and particular Church, in matters of religious opinion.

We are not indifferent to truth; we certainly do not disapprove the expression by a Church, in its

own records, and the profession to the world, of the fundamental facts and doctrines on which the fellowship of its members rests; and we do not insinuate that Churches, as such, should hold communion with each other entirely irrespective of religious beliefs. We are not guilty of either of these absurdities. But we solemnly protest against making the Congregationalism we hold with such firm faith and hearty love, a *Sect*; while we need but to remind its adherents that, by its very nature, it cannot be a *Church*. We are thoroughly satisfied that in a truer conception of Congregational Independency, and a correspondingly broad and faithful realization of it, lies the healing of the divisions and sectarianisms of the Church, and the power of uniting (as organizations for loving and helping each other cannot unite) all in whom is spiritual life—who acknowledge in Christ, the Revealed God, the one only and complete sacrifice for the world, the Saviour and King of Mankind.

Our space forbids us to speak of the lecture on Methodism; which, however, if there be any hope of enlightening, convincing, persuading, reproving, or shaming, a Conference Methodist, we beg to recommend very earnestly to members of the connexion. Mr. Gordon says what is too true, that "Methodists, find them wherever you may, are mere Methodists."

Of the lecture on Unitarianism, with its supplementary lecture on "A Christian Belief," we will not speak controversially. Mr. Gordon's candour and courage are displayed in both. He is much less negative and rationalistic than his party in the Church generally is; his nature is a whole and healthy one, and so he refuses exclusively rational processes, and demands a positive belief and a true religious life. But these lectures have made us conscious that between us and Unitarianism, even of the most spiritual kind, there lies a long distance; and the conviction is strong within us, that the belief here expounded, richer though it be than most Unitarian creeds, never will, *never can*, become the common belief of Christendom. We are glad to say, at the same time, that the perusal of this book has made us conscious, more fully than one is sustained, that there are spiritual sympathies which lie deeper than all intellectual agreements. Unitarians appear to be now struggling for a profounder and more spiritual realisation of Christianity, and the movement, mixed, confused, and for the time *destroying* as it seems to be, must bring, and is already bringing, all the religiousness of Unitarianism nearer to the so-called orthodox churches, while it tends also to modify such of the elements with which it mingles as are not of the essence of Christianity, but the accretions of time, or the adjuncts of traditional opinion. Mr. Gordon must not be held responsible for these statements; we do not know that he is at all likely to sympathize with them as put by us; although his own pages might be made to support them much more than, perhaps, he intends. We must extract one passage, full of candour and sincerity: speaking of "the manifestation of God in Christ," he says:—

"—this doctrine has been thrust aside by the pressure of the necessity which existed for upholding and enforcing the doctrine of the manhood of Christ. It is the peculiar relation of Christ to God which involves the distinctive exhibition of Religion made by Christianity. What he was in other respects, appeals to us in the character of Morality rather than Religion. Thus it comes to pass that Morality, rather than Religion, becomes characteristic of the faith which has had to strengthen itself on the side of the humanity, rather than on that of the divinity of Christ. Unitarianism displays that characteristic through the whole range of the truth on which it insists, and the practice it directs or modifies. Morality, rather than Religion, being thus connected with the great object to which their Christianity has respect, Unitarians themselves are found to be moral rather than religious."

If we wrote of Unitarianism as fully and in the same spirit as Mr. Gordon has written, we should charge it with being the most *sectarian* sect, and producing the most self-conscious and supercilious religionists, in Christendom; and then we should point out the cracks and bursts in its sides, which show that, as a sect, it is near to disruption, if not to *extinction*. Then, too, we should turn to the orthodox dissenting churches, and ask,—Is there no sympathy with you for men, who, desiring a more spiritual exhibition of the Gospel, a higher development of the Christian life, and a fuller realization of the Divine Kingdom, are leaving the side of negations, and the sect of antagonisms, and are standing, free, but alone, between their past and an undetermined future? Shall they seek a shelter in the Esta-

blishment, under cover of its compromises?—or, shall they find a home with you, fostered by your Catholicity, bound to you by the gentle compulsions of your charity, and made your brethren and fellow-workers in love?

Bradshaw's Illustrated Hand-book for Travellers in Belgium, on the Rhine, and through Portions of Rhenish Prussia. With Maps and Illustrations. London: Bradshaw's Guide Office, 59, Fleet-street.

It is no convenient matter of form, we take it, but an incontrovertible truth to say, that no one in this country has more facilities for the compilation of a complete, accurate, and universally acceptable Handbook for continental travel, than the publishers of the Railway Guides—the "Bradshaw" of all our tourists at home and travellers to foreign parts. We would ourselves place implicit faith in the statements and counsels of this Handbook to Belgium and the Rhine; confident that, small accidental errors allowed for, it would furnish us, as occasion arose, with all the information we could possibly desire as to Routes, Railways, Passports, Money, Hotels, and Sights—and with the historical, descriptive, and anecdotal details, and all else that commonly enters into such compilations.—The special feature of the book is its illustrations, which are on both wood and steel, and are exceedingly numerous. That they will be both pleasant and useful to the traveller cannot be doubted.—The maps and plans are good, clear, and sufficient.—And, lastly, the literary character of the book is deserving of all praise; especially for an intelligent, unaffected, and interesting manner.

The French Prompter; a General Handbook of Conversation in French and English. By M. LE PAGE, Author of "L'Echo de Paris," &c. Fourth Edition. London: Edingham Wilson, 11, Royal Exchange.

That this is a fourth edition, with a list of strong recommendations by all the best journals of the day, is perhaps the most intelligible and important thing that can be said of this book. But for the sake of those who have not seen it we may add, that it contains an alphabetical arrangement of all the words and phrases in constant use, the English being given first, and then the corresponding French phrase or sentence. It is, in fact, as the author says, an "Idiomatic Dictionary;" and with this little volume in his hand, after paying some attention to the valuable introductory "Key to French Pronunciation," a man might make himself understood very tolerably even without any further knowledge of the French language. To those who can "read, but not speak it," as so many say, it will be just the crutch or go-cart they want. And people who know French really well, will not disdain the aid of a "prompter," by whose help they may soon perfect their conversational attainments.

Three Tales. By the COUNTESS D'ARBOUVILLE. Illustrated with Eighteen Engravings. London: Clarke, Beeton, and Co., Fleet-street.

This belongs to the series of "Readable Books," and is of a quality unusually high and satisfactory. We know nothing of the Countess D'Arbouville; but these Tales reveal very considerable power and artistic faculty. They are entitled "The Village Doctor"—Christine Von Amberg—and "Resignation." We prefer the first for its more healthy tone; although all are painful exceedingly as to their incident and issue. Deep sentiment and elevated religious feeling are ever present; but the one tends to the morbid, and the other to the fanatical, in the story of Christine, the young nun. We must, however, give a scene. An uncle seeks his niece, whom her father had placed in a convent to prevent a marriage that he disapproved; five years of grief and struggle to renounce her love and hope had passed away:—

"He remembered Christine as a wild young girl, delighting in liberty and in motion—and then an impassioned woman, full of excitement, love, and independence. A smile passed over the old man's lips when he thought of the burst of joy when he should say to her, 'You are free, and Herbert is waiting to carry you to the altar!' His heart beat as it never had beaten since the days of his youth. . . . Suddenly the blood rushed violently to his heart at the sound of a door creaking upon its hinges; this door opened. A novice, clad in white, approached slowly; he looked, drew back, hesitated, and exclaimed! 'O heavens, is that Christine?'—William had preserved affectionately in his memory the image of a young, brilliant-eyed, sunburnt girl, lively, active, abrupt in her movements, running rather than walking, like the kid that loves the mountain steeps. He saw before him a tall young girl, pale and white as the garments which covered her; her hair was concealed by a broad band of linen; her slender figure was obscurely defined under the folds of her white woollen robes; her movements were slow; her black eyes were dimmed by an indescribable languor; a profound calm pervaded her whole person—a calm that was so great that it resembled the absence of life. One might have supposed that her eyes looked without seeing, that her lips no longer open to speak, that her ears listened without hearing. Sister Martha-Mary was beautiful, but of a beauty unknown to this world. Hers was the beauty of infinite repose, of changeless calm. . . . The old man was affected to the bottom of the heart; the words expired upon his lips; and he extended his hands towards Christine, although he knew that they could not reach her. Martha-Mary made an effort to smile on beholding her uncle, but she neither spoke nor moved. . . . 'Christine, speak to me! weep with me! you alarm me by your calm and silence. Ah! in the emotion which has overwhelmed me, I have forgotten to explain anything

to you. Listen: my brother Karl, by the bankruptcy of one of his partners over the sea, suddenly found his whole fortune compromised. To avoid total ruin, my brother was compelled to embark immediately for the colonies. He took his two elder daughters with him. To me, too old to join him, too old to remain alone, he has given Christine; but I did not desire to possess you, my child, without the possibility of rendering you happy. I earnestly asked permission to marry you to Herbert. You are no longer a rich heiress. The protection of an old man cannot last long. Your father has consented to all that I asked; he sends you, as a farewell gift, your liberty, and permission to marry Herbert. Christine, you are free, and Herbert is awaiting his bride.' . . . 'The long robes of the novice were slightly agitated, as if the limbs which they covered trembled a little; she remained several seconds without speaking, and then answered, 'It is too late; I am the affianced bride of the Lord!'—William uttered a cry of grief. . . . 'Christine!' he exclaimed, 'you—you no longer love Herbert!' 'I am the affianced of the Lord!' repeated the novice, her hands crossed upon her breast, and her eyes raised towards heaven. . . . 'I saw others pray,' she said—'I prayed. There was a great stillness—I was silent; no one wept—I dried my tears; something at first chilly, then soothing, enveloped my soul. The voice of God made itself heard. I listened; I loved the Lord—I gave myself to him.'"

Is not that exquisitely true to the heart of passionate sorrow, in describing how the surrounding silence, repose, and prayerfulness, brought "something at first chilly, then soothing?"

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Westminster Review.	J. Chapman.
The New Quarterly Review.	Hookham & Son.
Church of England Quarterly.	W. E. Painter.
Journal of Psychological Medicine.	Churchill.
Journal of Sacred Literature.	Blackader & Co.
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.	Blackwood & Son.
Tait's Edinburgh Magazine.	Partridge & Oakley.
Eclectic Review.	Ward & Co.
Evangelical Magazine.	Ward & Co.
The Teacher's Offering.	Ward & Co.
Christian Diadem. No. 4.	Ward & Co.
The Mother's Friend.	Ward & Co.
Monthly Christian Spectator.	W. Freeman.
The Christian Treasury.	Johnstone & Hunter.
The Free Church Magazine.	Johnstone & Hunter.
The Free Church Home and Foreign Record.	Nisbet & Co.
Home Thoughts.	Kent & Co.
The Family Tutor.	Orr & Co.
The Family Friend.	Orr & Co.
The Home Companion.	Orr & Co.
United Presbyterian Magazine.	Houlston & Stoneman.
United Presbyterian Missionary Record.	Houlston & Stoneman.
Baptist Magazine.	Houlston & Stoneman.
The Scottish Review.	Houlston & Stoneman.
Lawson's Merchant's Magazine.	Trubner.
Memoirs of Dr. Chalmers. (Cheap Issue.)	Hamilton & Co.
On Solid Reading.	Jackson & Walford.
The Russian Question.	Clarke, Beeton, & Co.
Isaak Lakadam. Part I.	Vizetelly & Co.
Herbert's Poetical Works.	Nichol.
Chambers' Repository.	W. & R. Chambers.
Chambers' Pocket Miscellany.	W. & R. Chambers.
Chambers' Edinburgh Magazine.	W. & R. Chambers.
Spain: its Position and Evangelization.	Partridge & Oakley.
A B C, or Alphabetical Railway Guide.	W. Treedie.
"Good Books"—The Pilgrim's Progress.	Strange & Co.

Facts and Factice.

George Thompson, Esq., late M.P. for the Tower Hamlets, has been lecturing at Rhyll on American slavery. The testimonial to Mrs. Chisholm has reached about £2,000.

The accident on the Great Northern Railway will cost the company nearly £20,000.

The grain to the westward of Galway has been reaped this year principally by women, in consequence of the great scarcity of farm labourers.

The railway suspension bridge over the river St. Lawrence, near Quebec, is to be 3,400 feet long.

The London and North Western Railway Company intend constructing a third hotel at Euston-square, for the accommodation of second and third-class passengers.

Mr. Costa, the leader of the band at the late Bradford festival, said he never heard such voices before in his life, and that he would never go to Germany to get any more.

A means of calculating the exact force of the sun's light at any given time has been discovered by a young painter of Berlin, M. Schall. This is reckoned by the blackness produced by the sun's rays at the given moment on photographic paper.

Dr. Muspratt recommends, as a preventive of the potato disease, the discontinuance of the use of animal manures, and the employment of mineral composts containing a great deal of common salt.

It is rumoured that an English opera is to be established in London under the auspices of Madame Novello, Miss L. Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss.

An American paper notices that the first act of a naval force sent to restrain the arrogant treatment of their fishermen by English cruisers, was to save the crew and passengers of a British ship.

They have a police in Boston, U. S., whose special business it is to look after truants and absentees from school.

A new animal has been added to the collection of the Zoological Society in the great American Ant-eater (*Myrmecophaga jubata*), belonging to the almost extinct order of *Edentata*, or toothless animals, and measuring nearly five feet in length.

Some persons, reported to be Americans, recently had their child christened on Flodden Field. The father of the infant said he had come 3,000 miles, and that some of his ancestors were slain at Flodden.

The poultry mania in this country has caused a decrease in the importation of foreign eggs to the extent of more than two millions and a half in one month, by increasing the quantity and improving the quality of the fowls reared at home.—*North British Daily Mail*.

It is proposed to establish in London a Mining Stock Exchange, to be conducted on a principle similar to the Stock, Corn, and Coal Exchanges.

A child died from the effects of opium a short time since at Boxworth, Cambridgeshire. The mother and

her family are all opium-eaters, and though labouring people, spend four shillings a week in the drug! The child was poorly, and the mother placed a piece of crude opium in its mouth to suck.

The Turkish Ambassador at London was at a public dinner, in company with some of the magnates of the land, but, of course, drank no wine. The President gave, as a toast, in compliment to his Excellency, "The Sublime Porte and the Turkish Ambassador." A waiter echoed it down the table, "A supply of Port for the Turkish Ambassador."

A correspondent sends us an "in-Solent conundrum:"—Why are equestrians, dairymen, bakers, tailors, needlewomen, negro sailors, and youthful toppers, fond of the Isle of Wight? Do you give it up? Because the first may have a Ryde there; the second will find Cowes there; the third, a Bight of Alumen; the fourth, Needles; the fifth, Brading; the sixth, Black Gang Chain; and the last, New Port.

Professor Phillips states that in a comparatively modern geological period, every part of Yorkshire below the level of 1,500 feet was covered by the waters of a glacial sea. Icebergs appear to have floated over the whole of the Hull district, depositing, where they melted or overturned, the materials brought from the higher hills. Amongst these were blocks of stone from Cumberland and the West Riding, now found perched on the limestone hills. Some of them must have come over the Pass of Stainmoor, a height of 1,440 feet.

"Some years ago," writes one of the hotel victims, "a certain Quaker slept at an hotel at a certain town (the name of it is of no importance). He was supplied with two wax candles. He retired early, and, as he had burnt but a small part of the candles, he took them into his bedroom. In the morning, finding he was charged 2s. in his bill for wax candles, when he paid it, instead of fees to the waiter and chambermaid, he gave to each a wax candle; and I should be glad to know why people cannot do so now."

A correspondent of the *Morning Post*, describing the appearance of the Empress of France at the ball given at Boulogne on Tuesday, says,—"The grace and beauty of the Empress was observed to the fullest advantage. Her faultless delicacy of feature, and the elegance of her gure, were well displayed by a very chaste costume of white lace, ornamented with ribbons of violet colour, falling half way down the skirt. The head-dress was exquisitely beautiful. Her Majesty's hair is of a beautiful light brown tint, and it was disposed last evening in tasteful rolls over the forehead, leaving disclosed the ears, from which diamond drops were pendant. Her Majesty wore a diamond necklace of marvellous brilliancy, every stone of which reflected its myriad hues, and a pair of somewhat small bracelets *en suite*."

An American paper reports that Robert Stephenson, now in Canada, has declared a submarine telegraph between Europe and America a practicable undertaking. A series of recent experiments has established the fact, that by forming a complete wire circuit, that is, by two connected wires, extended so as to return to the same point of departure, forming a complete metallic circuit, instead of using one wire connected with the ground, the galvanic current may be sent to any conceivable distance without loss or diminution of power. The supposed weakness of the current is to be attributed to its interruption by cross currents, which cross currents are overcome or avoided by the continuous wire circuit. In this way, doubling the expense of the submarine cable, making with it a complete metallic circuit or double track by a return line, the galvanic current may be sent, without sensible loss of power, from London to Portland or New York, or, at any rate, from Galway to Cape Race.

At the United States Hotel, yesterday, was stopping a coloured boy named William Marcey, whose extraordinary mathematical powers have greatly astonished all who have witnessed his demonstrations. He will add up columns of figures any length, divide any given sum, multiply millions by thousands within five minutes from the time the figures are given him, and with such exactness as to render it truly wonderful. Yesterday noon, in presence of a party of gentlemen, he added a column of figures, eight in line, and 180 lines, making the sum total of several millions, in about six minutes. The feat was so astounding, and apparently incredible, that several of the party took off their coats, and, dividing the sum, went to work, and in two hours after they commenced, produced identically the same answer. The boy is not quite seventeen years of age; he cannot read nor write, and in every other branch of an English education, is entirely deficient. His parents reside in Kentucky, near Louisville.—*Cincinnati Gazette*.

A new proposal has come out to erect on the Goodwin Sands, a refuge and asylum for shipwrecked mariners. The Goodwin Sands, it is well known, are placed almost within the estuary of the Thames itself. They stand amid-channel, as a net in the meshes of which a vessel, once enfolded, has no chance of escape. The annual loss of life and property on these sands is fearfully great. The proposal is, by subscription, to form an asylum for shipwrecked crews, and a shelter for the vessels of all nations. These are to consist of 2,000 feet of breakwater, or refuge, 70 feet high; terminating with a large tower of 100 feet in height, forming a lighthouse, and asylum for the reception and recovery of shipwrecked persons. The breakwater is to be constructed on the recoil system. Frames, or gratings, each about fifty feet long, are secured at the bottom of each extremity by an ordinary shackle to pile-heads, and by braces with counter-balance weights and screw piles or other hold-fasts attached. It is intended to erect the structure in deep water, in front of the sands, not upon them—as any lighthouse or other protection erected on the bank itself would, it is said, be useless. The plan is stated to have gained the medals and approbation of Scientific Boards and Societies, and it appears to have met with approval from many of our larger shipowners, whose names appear as the promoters of the scheme.

Several composers, in the employment of Mr. Jackson, the publisher, of Angel-street, St. Martin's-le-Grand, have been convicted before Alderman Lawrence of conspiring to procure the dismissal of Frederick Spence, a journeyman printer in the same employ, and to prevent his continuing at work in that establishment. They have been bound over to take their trial at the Central Criminal Court.

BIRTHS.

September 26, at East Cowes, the wife of the Rev. J. BASKET, of a son.
October 1, Mrs. T. P. ALDER, of Frances-street, Newington, Surrey, of a son.
October 2, at No. 73, Cheapside, the wife of Mr. ALFRED T. BOWSER, of a son.
October 4, at 16, Northampton Park, Islington, Mrs. W. G. WILKINS, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

September 26, at the Independent Chapel, Brierly-hill, by the Rev. B. ROEBUCK, Mr. JOSIAH WRIGHT, to Miss MARY ANN, and Mr. THOMAS ELWELL, to Miss ANN ELIZABETH, daughters of the late Mr. D. MORELL, of Brierly-hill.
September 28, at George-street Chapel, Ryde, by the Rev. Dr. Ferguson, the Rev. J. HOOPER, of Highgate, Birmingham, to MARY, third daughter of the late J. ROTTEN, Esq., formerly of Newington-green, Middlesex.
September 29, at the Independent Chapel, Penzance, by the Rev. James Kernahan, JOHN GOULDEN PERKIN, of Bristol, to ELIZA JANE, eldest daughter of the late Mr. JOSEPH ADAMS, of Salisbury.
October 1, at the Congregational Chapel, Upper Clapton, by the Rev. James Dean Mr. W. H. CARPENTER, of Neville-villas, Richmond-road, Hackney, to CAROLINE LLOYD, second daughter of the Rev. J. DEAN, of Upper Clapton.

DEATHS.

Lately, at Sopley, Hants, in her 77th year, MARY, the only surviving daughter of the late WILLIAM TICE, Esq., of Ringwood, Hants.
September 5, at New York, ANNE, relict of the late W. WARD, formerly of Newark, N.J., the mother of the Rev. S. R. WARD. Deceased was born a slave in Maryland. Under the threat, and with the distinct prospect of being sold from her husband and their only child, she resolved to avert this horrible doom by flight. Accordingly, she and her husband, with their child, fled, and, never having been successfully pursued, they lived undisturbed together until the death of Mr. Ward, in 1851. Deceased removed to New York after the death of her husband, where she embraced her only son (whom she had thirty years previously rescued from slavery) upon his departure for Europe, April 20.
September 17, suddenly, at Aylsham, aged 57, ISABELLA SUSANNA, the beloved wife of the Rev. C. T. KEEN, late of Worstead, Norfolk.
September 18, aged 65, Mr. EDWARD HILL, for many years an honoured deacon of the Independent Church, at East Cowes, Isle of Wight.
September 23, of apoplexy, in her 67th year, MARIA, the beloved wife of the Rev. THOMAS GRIFFIN, residing at Trowbridge, Wilts.
September 23, Mr. J. H. HEATHCOTE, of St. Sidwell's, Exeter, father of the Rev. F. W. Heathcote, Andover, and the Rev. H. J. Heathcote, Erdington.
September 23, at Paris, JOHN JONES, Esq., of Newcastle, Staffordshire, civil engineer and chief agent to Thomas Brassey, Esq., contractor of the Caen and Cherbourg Railway.
September 25, at Southgate, JACOB WILKINSON, Esq., aged 71.
September 26, at Brighton-lodge, Brighton-terrace, Brighton, in the 25th year of his age, WILLIAM JERVIS MORGAN, eldest surviving son of Mr. W. MORGAN, Finsbury-place South.
September 28, at 55, Upper Brook-street, Chelsea, at the residence of her son-in-law, SARAH BREDDELL, wife of J. RODWELL, Esq., Alderton Hall, Suffolk.
September 29, AGNES, the beloved wife of T. HALE, of New-place, Longfield, Surrey, and daughter of the late Mr. JAMES STANFORD, many years deacon of the Baptist Church at Dorman's-land.
September 29, at 197, Commercial-road, Newport, Monmouthshire, AGNES, daughter of the Rev. J. T. ROGERS, aged 12 months.
September 30, at King's Cliffe, Northamptonshire, GEORGIANA, wife of Mr. H. J. MILLAR, one of the deacons of the Independent Church.
September 30, at Watford, MARY, the beloved wife of Mr. CHATER, chemist, in the 44th year of her age, deeply lamented.
September 30, after a brief but severe illness, the Rev. H. G. GRAINGER, pastor of the Baptist Church, Emsworth; Hants, formerly of Wotton, Bucks, and Oswestry and Wellington, Salop, and deeply regretted.
October 2, at Helmdon, JANE, youngest daughter of Rev. W. HEDGE, Baptist Minister, aged 19 years.

Some of the Zulu Caffres who are exhibited at St. George's Gallery have been insubordinate: they would go out for a walk without the leave of Mr. Caldicott, the gentleman who brought them to England; squabbled with him in front of the building; and eventually Mangos, a chief, struck Mr. Caldicott, and he and his party armed themselves with their clubs. The chief was given into custody. When taken before the Westminster Magistrate, it appeared that Mr. Caldicott and his friends tried to push the chief and his adherents into the gallery, and then the chief struck Mr. Caldicott. The Zulu made a reply worthy of any lawyer in Westminster Hall, said the Magistrate: he wanted to know "why he was pushed and struck for going out." It appeared that the argeement which the Caffres had entered into was to perform native dances and exhibit native customs for a fixed period; but there was no restriction to prevent them from walking out at times when their services were not needed for the exhibition. Mr. Broderip decided that the complainant had no right to coerce the Africans if they fulfilled their agreement; at the same time, he had the chief warned, through an interpreter, that violent behaviour is not allowed in England. The chief said he was sorry, and would not do so again; but if a man pushed him, he must push again. The Magistrate told him he must not do so, but apply for the protection of the law.

Taking time by the forelock, several of the river steamers, above and below bridge, are experimenting on the best methods to be adopted for the consumption of smoke in their furnaces, so that by the prohibition time pointed out in the act of Parliament, both their funnels and the river thoroughfare may be smokeless.

At length, it appears that the Great Exhibition is to have a fitting commemoration. The Lord Mayor has put himself at the head of a movement for erecting a statue in Hyde Park, of Prince Albert, to whose active and energetic co-operation the great industrial gathering of 1851 owed so much of its success.

At a recent meeting at Bradford, the Rev. James Sherman said, he had within the last few days been on a visit to Mr. Peto. He found him pulling down the old village on his estates. He was pulling down the whole of the old houses that formed the village, and building on the sites some of the most ornamental and beautiful cottages. He (Mr. Sherman) observed, "What return do you expect to get in the shape of rent?" "Why," Mr. Peto replied, "you must not talk about rent; if I get two per cent. I shall be satisfied"—adding, "If I go to the House of Commons and talk about promoting cleanliness, health, and

comfort amongst the great body of the people, I am bound to do something to show that I am in earnest."

On Thursday, the neighbourhood of Portman-square presented an unusual scene, through the ejection of the Irish colony, which has so long inhabited a place running parallel with Edward-street, known as Orehard-place, but formerly as Kell Mell-buildings. Eighteen months ago notices were served upon all the families who inhabited this sink of filth and misery, that the leases under which the houses they inhabited were held by their landlords expired on Michaelmas day, 1853, but no notice was taken by the people of repeated warnings. Everything was left till the last minute, and the process of eviction was carried out under the orders of Mr. Hardwicke, surveyor of Lord Portman.

A new floating dock was opened on Wednesday, with great ceremony, before the Lord-Lieutenant and the Countess St. Germans, in Limerick. When the Viceregal party were leaving the "Rose," Mr. Dargan, who had just arrived from Dublin, came on the pier. He was at once recognised by the people, and three hearty cheers were given in acknowledgment of his presence.

The Nation complains of the proposal to close the Dublin Exhibition on the 31st inst. If this be done the fear is expressed that Mr. Dargan will lose £10,000 by his speculation. It is suggested that crowds would visit the sight if left open till the 1st of December.

Mrs. Jane Battersby has been fined £1 2s. at the Bowness petty sessions for assaulting the Rev. Thomas Carter, of Liverpool, by forcing him out of a common pew of the parish church at Bowness.—The Magistrate at Marylebone has fined Chales, beadle of Hampstead church, 50s., for pushing out of the building a well-behaved young woman who had entered to witness a wedding.

The Lords of the Treasury have acceded to the recommendations made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, by granting the sum requisite for the expedition of discovery proposed by M. Ernest Haug, to Northern Australia. The growing importance of the region bordered by the Northern shore of Australia, and the increasing trade with India, China, and Australia, have contributed to this decision on the part of the Treasury. We understand that M. Haug intends to start from this country at the beginning of November for Singapore, where the expedition will be finally organized. This port, also, will be a convenient place at which to procure the beasts of burden—horses, bullocks, and camels—necessary for the expedition. An eminent geologist has already been attached to it, as well as a competent photographer, both of whom tender their services gratuitously.—Globe.

The Midland Observatory is safe. The corporation of Nottingham have granted a site for the building on Mapperley Plain, valued at £500. With this grant the amount required has now been made up to within a little more than £1,000 of the sum required; and, as the committee appointed to carry out the undertaking are prepared to guarantee that the deficiency shall be supplied, Messrs. Lowe, Bradley, and Chapman, have been deputed to wait upon Mr. Dawson, at Bath—the munificent donor of the instruments and 1,000 guineas towards the erection of a suitable building—and upon the Lords of the Treasury, for the purpose of making final arrangements. In a Treasury Minute Mr. Trevelyan explains the condition on which the Lords of the Treasury grant £2,000 towards the scheme. Altogether the institute will cost some £20,000. The elevation of Mapperley Plain is so great, and the air generally so clear, that Belvoir Castle, and even Lincoln Minster, may be seen thence with the naked eye.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

On Thursday, Consols were again up to 93½, the Turkish news being pacific; but the announcement that the Bank of England had raised the rate of discount to 5 per cent. caused a decline of 1 per cent., with only a slight subsequent rally. On Saturday the Stock Market was quiet and improving. On Monday Consols were firm; but the rumour that the Porte had declared war against Russia contrary to the advice of the Allied Powers caused a fall after official business hours. To-day on the confirmation of the above rumour, the Funds, which opened at 91½, have fallen as low as 90½. A good deal of business was done, and prices subsequently improved, the last quotation being 91½.

The last Bank Returns did not exhibit any very greatly unfavourable state of things, but it is understood that, last week, the demand for money had increased.

The Foreign Exchanges are now more favourable than they have been for some time, and the Exports of Specie to the Continent have nearly ceased. During the past week only about £90,000 went out from London direct; and from the outports the shipments were also very limited: in all, not more than £153,000 from all ports. The Imports, on the contrary, were very extensive, and reached nearly £1,000,000; being almost entirely from Australia. On Monday there was a further arrival from the Pacific ports of upwards of £500,000. These importations will necessarily swell the stock of Bullion in the Bank, even allowing for a drain upon it in other respects.

In the Foreign Department of the house, prices have given way. Mexican has fallen back nearly 2 per cent. Russian Stocks were heavy—the Five per Cents. at 111 and 112; the Four and a Half per

Cents. were first dealt in at 97, fell to 95½, but rallied to 96½. Sarlinian Bonds and Spanish are 1 per cent. lower. Dutch are also weaker.

There has been an exceedingly heavy fall in the Share Market. Caledonians are £5 lower than yesterday. Eastern Counties, 15s. East Lancashire, £2 to £3. Edinburgh and Glasgow, £3. Great Northern, £3 10s. North Westerns, about £3. Brightons, £3 to £3. In South Easterns, and York and North Midlands, about the same fall in price. Midlands are last dealt in at 57½, being £9 10s. lower. South Westerns have been pretty steady at 76 77. French shares have rallied a little. Northern of France are 15s. lower. Paris and Lyons, £1; Strasbourg, 10s. to 15s.

Chartered Bank of Australia was dealt in to-day at ½ dis. to par. Australian Agricultural Shares are £3 lower; Peel River Land, ½ to ½ dis.; South Australian Land Shares, £1 to £2 lower.

The departure from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the past week show a considerable decrease. They have comprised altogether 11 vessels, whose total capacity was 6,679 tons. The shipments of manufactured goods and ordinary merchandise have greatly diminished since the late unfavourable accounts by the "Marlborough and Essex," and freights generally have experienced a decline.

It would appear from the accounts of the state of trade in the manufacturing towns during the past week, that in no quarter has there been any sudden shock, and the only effect of the further advance in the rate of discount has been to induce increased watchfulness. At Manchester, the markets have responded to the decline in cotton at Liverpool, but no general uneasiness has been manifested, stocks of all kinds being low, and likely to remain so, owing to the strikes of the operatives. At Birmingham, the pressure in the money-market seems merely to have resulted in checking an advance in iron, which, from the steadiness of the demand, would otherwise certainly have taken place. The recent news from Australia is expected to put an entire stop to the large exports so long continued to that country. The consumption of copper is maintained, and the price remains firm. The glass manufacturers are also in full activity, and one house has just introduced the use of flint-glass for the construction of heavy sash bars of shop fronts, skylights, &c., so as to supersede wood and metal. Several departments of business are still interrupted by strikes. From Nottingham it is stated that the lace and hosiery trades, which were dull last week, have subsequently both been active. In the woollen districts the diminution of buoyancy noticed in the former report is still observable, but business is steady and employment general. In the Irish linen trade there has been no alteration.

The Gazette.

Friday, September 30, 1853.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, or the week ending on Saturday, the 24th day of Sept., 1853.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	22,065,880	Government Debt ..	11,615,100
		Other Securities	2,944,500
		Gold Coin & Bullion ..	18,065,880
		Silver Bullion	—
	£29,065,880		£29,065,880

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital ..	14,553,000	Government Securities — (including Dead Weight Annuity)	12,337,065
Reserve	3,665,581	Other Securities	17,43,223
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Div. Accounts) ..	6,712,968	Notes	7,130,435
Other Deposits	10,439,168	Gold and Silver Coin ..	614,903
Seven-day and other Bills	1,487,618		
	£27,227,844		£27,227,844

Dated the 29th day of September, 1853.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

HARRISON, GEORGE, Maidstone, coal merchant.
KELSON, CHARLES JOHN, Clifton, Bristol apothecary.

BANKRUPT.

CULLEN, JOHN CLIFFORD, Bromyard, Herefordshire, grocer, October 18, November 5: solicitors, Messrs. Mottram & Knight, Birmingham.
EDGILL, WILLIAM GOODEN, High-street, Southwark, china-man, October 8, November 12: solicitor, Mr. Grant, Nicholas-lane, City.
HARDWICK, PHILIP WESLEY, Regent-street, dealer in ribbons, October 12, November 8: solicitors, Messrs. Sole, Turner, and Turner, 68, Aldermanbury.
JOLLY, WILLIAM, Bishop Stortford, Hertfordshire, carrier, October 11, November 10: solicitor, Mr. Sowton, Great James-street, Bedford-row.

Tuesday, October 4.

BANKRUPT.

BRADFORD, WILLIAM, Leigh, Worcestershire, butcher, October 13, November 5: solicitors, Mr. Watkins, Worcester; and Mr. Wright, Birmingham.
EDGILL, WILLIAM GOODEN, High-street, Southwark, china-man, October 8, November 12: solicitor, Mr. Grant, Nicholas-lane, City.
GREENWOOD, JOSEPH, Spring Head, Kelghley, Yorkshire, wool-stapler, October 14, November 11: solicitors, Mr. Courtenay, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London; and Messrs. Wavell and Co., Halifax.
JOLLY, WILLIAM, Bishop Stortford, Hertfordshire, carrier: October 17, November 10: solicitor, Mr. Sowton, Great James-street, Bedford-row.
MILES, JOHN, West Raynham, Norfolk, baker, October 13, November 17: solicitors, Messrs. Nichols and Doyle, Verulam-buildings.
PEVELEE, JOSEPH, Liverpool, hardware dealer, October 18, November 8: solicitor, Mr. Yates, Jun., Liverpool.
SCOTT, JOHN, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, upholsterer's warehouseman, October 17, November 17: solicitor, Mr. Kinsey, Bloomsbury-square.

SKIFFS, JOSEPH, Kelghley, Yorkshire, corn miller, October 20, November 10: solicitor, Mr. Dunning, Leeds.
STRACHAN, JOHN, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, common brewer, October 14, November 10: solicitors, Messrs. Dunn and Surtees, Raymond's-buildings, Gray's Inn, London; and Messrs. Swan and Burnup, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
TUGWOOD, WILLIAM, Thame, Oxfordshire, draper, October 14, November 19: solicitors, Messrs. Sole and Co., Aldermanbury.

SCOTCH REQUISITIONS.

W. Simpson, Glasgow, hotel keeper, Oct. 11.
D. F. Macpherson, Edinburgh, coal and lime merchant, Oct. 18.
R. Barr, Glasgow, manufacturer, Oct. 13.
A. Scott, Hope Park, Roxburghshire, surveyor, Oct. 14.
D. G. M'Lellan, Glasgow, draper, Oct. 14.
M. Mather, Glasgow, doctor of medicine, Oct. 12.

DIVIDENDS.

D. Scott, Flint, iron master, fourth div. of 2d., Oct. 15, at Turner's, Liverpool, any Wednesday; J. R. Fin, Birkenhead, brick-maker, first div. of 8s., Oct. 12, at Turner's, Liverpool, any Wednesday; W. Green, Jun., Tranmere, brewer, second div. of 6d., Oct. 12, at Turner's, Liverpool, any Wednesday; H. H. Ross, Liverpool, draper, first div. of 4s., Oct. 12, at Turner's, Liverpool, any Wednesday.

Markets.

MARK-LANE, MONDAY, October 3.

There was very little farmers' Wheat offering from the neighbouring counties to-day, and, owing to the boisterous weather, the supplies of Foreign during the week have been moderate. The Wheat trade generally was not active this morning, but last Monday's prices were fully maintained for good qualities, and holders of floating cargoes would not submit to any reduction in price. Flour slow sale at the quotations of this day week. Fine malting barley scarce, and quite as dear, but secondary samples slow sale. Beans and Peas ready sale, and boiling Peas dearer. The arrivals of Oats were extremely small, and good qualities realized 1s. per qr. more money than on Monday last. Linseed Cakes in demand. The current prices are under:—

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—	s. s.	Wheat—	s. s.
Essex, Suffolk, and		Dantz mixed	66 .. 70
Kent, Red	64 to 70	Do. high mixed	72 .. 78
Do. extra	72 .. 76	Pomeranian, Red	66 .. 72
Ditto White	64 .. 70	Uckermare	66 .. 72
Linc., Norfolk, &		Rostock and Mock-	
Yorkshire Red	56 .. 68	lenburgh	66 .. 72
Northumberland, and		Danish red	60 .. 66
Scotch, White	58 .. 70	Ditto, White	64 .. 70
Rye	34 .. 36	Holstein	62 .. 70
Barley grinding and		East Friesland	60 .. 65
distilling	32 .. 34	Belgian and French	
Do. new malting	44 .. 46	red	— .. —
Scotch	31 .. 36	Ditto, White	— .. —
Malt, Ordinary	— .. —	Italian Red	— .. —
Pale	76 .. 70	Ditto, White	— .. —
Peas, Grey	42 .. 41	Archangel and Riga	50 .. 54
Maple	44 .. 45	Polish Odessa	56 .. 62
White	45 .. 50	Marianopol & Ber-	
Boilers (new)	56 .. 60	dianski	60 .. 64
Beans, Large	40 .. 42	Taganrog (hard)	54 .. 56
Tick	42 .. 41	Egyptian	50 .. 54
Harrow (new)	40 .. 43	American U.S. red	64 .. 68
Do. (old)	44 .. 46	Ditto, White	64 .. 70
Pigeon (old)	44 .. 46	Gennessee	70 .. 74
Oats—		Rye	34 .. 36
Linc. and York, feed	22 .. 25	Barley—	
Do. Poland & Pot.	25 .. 27	Danish	32 .. 34
Berwick & Scotch	26 .. 28	Saai	32 .. 36
Scotch feed	26 .. 28	East Friesland	30 .. 34
Irish feed and black	32 .. 35	Egyptian	24 .. 26
Ditto, Potato	25 .. 27	Danube	26 .. 30
Linseed	50 .. 54	Peas, White	46 .. 50
Rapeseed, Essex,		Boilers	53 .. 56
£26 to £30 per last		Beans, Horag (new)	40 .. 42
Corraway Seed, Essex,		Pigeon	42 .. 44
new, 42s. to 44s. per cwt.		Egyptian	31 .. 36
Rapeseed, £4 10s. to £5 per ton		Oats—	
Linseed, £10 to £10 10s. per ton		Swedish	29 .. 26
Flour per sack, of 280 lbs.		Petersburg & Riga	22 .. 24
Ship	50 .. 55	Flour—	
Town	65 .. 70	U.S., per 196 lbs.	33 .. 38
Texas, winter, 8s. 9d. to 9s. 6d.		Spanish, per 280 lbs.	56 .. 62

HOPS, BOROUGHS, Monday, October 3.—The arrivals of the new growth are but moderate, and meet with a ready sale at fair rates, planters evincing a strong disposition not to press sales. Duty, £135,000 to £140,000. Yearlings firm at fully late quotations.

Sussex pockets 160s. to 190s.
 Weald of Kent 170s. to 220s.

BREAD.—Prices of Wheat Bread in the Metropolis are from 10d. to 10½d.; and Household do., 8d. to 9½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, October 3.

We were tolerably well supplied with Foreign Stock to-day: the demand for it ruled steady at full prices. From our own grazing districts the receipts of Beasts fresh up this morning were slightly on the increase, and in improved condition. For all breeds, as the weather was favourable for slaughtering, and as the attendance of buyers was good, the demand ruled somewhat brisk, at fully late Monday's advance in the quotations. The prime Scot was fully worth 4s. 6d. per 8lbs. The arrivals from the northern grazing districts amounted to 2,210 Shorthorns; from other parts of England, 560 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 73 Scots. There was about an average supply of Sheep on sale, but the general weight of most breeds was by no means heavy. On the whole, the Mutton trade was less active, but we have no change to notice in prices. The prime old Downs were worth 5s. 2d. per 8lbs. Calves were in short supply, and steady request, at Friday's advance in prices of from 6d. to 8d. per 8lbs. The prime Calves were worth 4s. 4d. per 8lbs. We had a slight improvement in the sale for Pigs, the prices of which had an upward tendency.

Per 8lbs. to sink the offals.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inferior Beasts	3 0 3 4	Prime coarse Sheep	4 2 4 6
Second quality do.	3 6 3 8	Prime South Down	4 10 5 2
Prime large Oxen	3 10 4 2	Large coarse Calves	4 2 4 10
Prime Scots, &c.	4 4 4 6	Prime small do.	5 0 5 4
Inferior Sheep	3 3 3 6	Large Hogs	3 8 4 4
Second quality do.	3 8 4 0	Neat small Porks	4 6 5 2

Suckling Calves, 22s. to 29s.; and quarter-old store Pigs, 21s to 27s. each.

NEWCASTLE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, October 3.

The supplies of each kind of Meat in these markets continue seasonably good. The general demand is steady, and prices are well supported. The season for Pork has opened at a very high figure.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inferior Beef	2 10 to 3 2	Inferior Mutton	3 4 to 3 8
Middling do.	3 4 to 3 6	Middling do.	3 10 to 4 6
Prime large do.	3 6 to 3 8	Prime do.	4 8 to 4 10
Prime small do.	3 10 to 4 0	Veal	3 10 to 4 2
Large Pork	4 0 to 4 8	Small Pork	4 10 to 5 4

POTATOES, BOROUGHS AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, October 3.

The imports of Potatoes last week were large; viz., 260 sacks from Boulogne, 125 ditto from Havre, 302 tons from Rouen, 520 tons and 367 sacks from Dunkirk, and 30 bags from Antwerp. The supplies of English are good, but in very middling condition. On the whole a large business is doing, as follows:—Shaws, 103s. to 110s.; Regents, 120s. to 140s.; Foreign, 100s. to 110s. per ton. The export of Potatoes from France has been prohibited.

PROVISIONS.—LONDON, MONDAY, October 3.—Of business in the past week there is no material change to report. There was

not much done in Irish Butter. There were no pressing sellers, nor willing buyers, unless at reduced rates. Prices ruled nominally for Carlow, and the finer descriptions, at from 94s. to 98s.; Cork, 97s. to 98s.; Limerick, 90s. to 94s. Other kinds in proportion. Foreign met buyers at no alteration in value. Contrary winds kept out part of the usual supplies. Bacon was in slow and limited request, at a decline of 2s. on Irish and 1s. on Hambro'. Hams scarce, and wanted at 70s. to 76s. Lard saleable—Bladders at 70s. to 74s.; kegs 58s. to 62s.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Friesland	per cwt. 100 to 102	Double Gloucester,	
Kiel	90 .. 94	per cwt.	66 to 74
Dorset (new)	98 .. 104	Single, do.	68 .. 72
Ditto (middling)	— .. —	York Hams (new)	80 .. 90
Carlow (new)	96 .. 100	Westmoreland	80 .. 86
Waterford, do.	92 .. 96	Irish	70 .. 76
Cork, do.	94 .. 98	American, do.	— .. —
Limerick, do.	90 .. 94	Wiltshire Bacon	
Sligo	90 .. 96	(green)	66 .. 68
Fresh, per doz. 12s. 6d. 13s. 6d.		Waterford Bacon	62 .. 64
Cheshire Cheese, per		Hamburg, do.	— .. —
cwt.	70 .. 86	American, do.	— .. —
Cheddar, do.	72 .. 84		

HAY, SATURDAY, October 1.—At per load of 36 trusses.

	Smithfield.	Cumberland.	Whitechapel.
Meadow Hay	80s. to 105s.	84s. to 108s.	8's. to 105s.
Clover	95s. to 120s.	95s. to 120s.	95s. to 126s.
Straw	28s. to 36s.	28s. to 37s.	28s. to 36s.

SEEDS, MONDAY, October 3.—The demand for Mustardseed was not active, but the prices were as high as before. Canary was generally held at 60s. per qr.; and winter Tares sold at 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. per bushel.

BRITISH SEEDS.

Linseed (per qr.) sowing 54s. to 58s.; crushing, 45s. to 50s.
 Linseed Cakes (per ton) £8 10s. to £10 0s.
 Rapeseed (per last) £27 to £29
 Ditto Cake (per ton) £4 15s. to £5 5s.
 Cloverseed (per cwt.) (nominal) 60s. to 60s.
 Mustard (per bush), white (new) 15s. to 20s.; brown, 10s. to 14s.

Linseed is in improved request, and is per qr. dearer. Black Sea, on the spot, 48s. 6d. to 49s. 6d.; per East India, 49s. to 50s.; Egyptian, 46s. to 47s.; and Petersburg, 44s. 6d. to 48s. per qr. East India Rape is held at 54s. to 55s. per qr.

TALLOW, MONDAY, October 3.—The demand for Tallow has become less active, and prices have given way 6d. per cwt. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 57s. 6d., and for spring delivery, 58s. 6d. to 59s. per cwt. Town Tallow is 57s. 6d. net cash. Rough Fat, average, 3s. 4d. per 8lbs.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	
41860	26718	34933	33059	19401	
36s. 9d.	38s. 6d.	38s. 9d.	40s. 9d.	57s. 6d.	
to	to	to	to	to	
37s. 6d.	39s. 0d.	39s. 0d.	41s. 0d.	—s. 0d.	
Delivery last week	2192	2004	2119	2345	3135
Do. from 1st June	28355	29302	28932	25944	3361
Arrived last week	5855	5782	7809	1404	307
Do. from 1st June	41742	30893	27352	18835	28447
Price of Town	39s. 6d.	41s. 0d.	41s. 0d.	43s. 0d.	59s. 6d.

COAL MARKET, MONDAY, October 3.—Market without alteration from last day.—Haswell, 23s.; Braddyll's, 22s. 6d.; Kelloe, 22s. 6d.; Garforth, 21s. 6d.; Hough Hall, 21s. 2d.; Hartley's, 21s.; Lambton's, 2's.; Wylam, 21s. 6d.—Fresh arrivals, 86; left from last day, 27; Total, 113.

CHICORY, LONDON, Saturday, October 1.

Our market continues firm, and a full average business is doing. The stock in the metropolis is rather on the decrease. No imports have taken place.

	Per ton.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Foreign root (d.p.)	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Harlingen	11 0 12 0	Roasted & ground	
English root (free)		English	20 0 23 0
Guernsey	11 0 12 0	Foreign	34 0 38 0
York	10 0 10 10	Guernsey	29 0 31 0

Duty on all Coffee and roasted Chicory imported, 3d. per lb.; on Chicory Root, £21 per ton.

COVENT GARDEN, SATURDAY, October 1.

The market is pretty well supplied with Vegetables and Fruit, but trade continues dull. Good melting Peaches and Nectarines are, however, nearly over. English Grapes are abundant. Pears consist of Beurrd d'Amanlis, Bon Chretien, Brown Beurrd, Bonne Louis, Gansel's Bergamot, and Marie Louise. Importations from the continent of Potatoes (sound) and Tomatoes are still kept up: the latter fetch from 2s. to 3s. per dozen. Plums from the South of France fetch 4s. per basket. Carrots and Turnips fetch from 2d. to 4d. per bunch. A few Peas may still be had. Potatoes are becoming much more diseased, but prices for them are rather better. Mushrooms are much more plentiful, and a little cheaper. Cut flowers consist of Pelargoniums, Fuschias, Roses, Mignonette, and Tree Carnations.

HIDES AND SKINS, SATURDAY, October 1.

The supplies of both Hides and Skins having materially increased, the demand has ruled less active this week, at our quotations.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Market Hides, 56 to 64 lbs.	0 2½ to 0 3	per lb.	
Ditto 64 to 72 lbs.	0 3 to 0 3½		
Ditto 72 to 80 lbs.	0 3½ to 0 4		
Ditto 80 to 88 lbs.	0 4 to 0 4½		
Ditto 88 to 96 lbs.	0 4½ to 0 5		
Horse Hides	0 6 to 0 6½	each	
Calf Skins, light	2 0 to 3 0		
Ditto full	6 0 to 6 0		
Polled Sheep	4 0 to 4 0		
Lambs	4 3 to 4 8		

WOOL MARKET.

BRITISH, MONDAY, October 3.—With the exception of a few parcels of Wool having changed hands for shipment to Belgium, a very limited business has been doing in all kinds of English Wool. The falling off in the demand is chiefly attributed to the increased value of money, and the near approach of the public sales of Colonial.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
South Down Hoggets	1 4 to 1 6		
Half-bred ditto	1 4 to 1 6		
Ewes, clothing	1 3 to 1 3½		
Kent fleeces	1 1½ to 1 3		
Combining skins	1 1 to 1 3		
Flannel wool	1 0 to 1 5		
Blanket wool	0 8 to 1 0½		
Leicester fleeces	1 2½ to 1 4		

SCOTCH WOOL, LIVERPOOL, October 1.—There is less inquiry for Laid Highland Wool since the panic in the money market; but as stocks are light here, holders are not disposed to give way in price for any class.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs.	13 6 to 14 6		
White Highland do.	17 0 to 18 0		
Laid Crossed do., unwashed	18 0 to 19 0		
Do. do., washed	19 0 to 21 0		
Laid Cheviot, do., unwashed	20 0 to 23 0		
Do. do., washed	23 0 to 26 0		
White Cheviot, do. do.	30 0 to 32 0		
Imports for the week	166 bags		
Previously this year	4970 "		

FOREIGN, CITY, MONDAY, October 3.—The imports of Wool into London last week were 8,900 bales, of which 4,118 were from Port Phillip, 1,646 from the Cape of Good Hope, 1,346 from Sydney, 934 from Bombay, 485 from Germany, 334 from Turkey, and the rest from Italy, &c. The market has been rather heavy.

PRODUCE MARKETS, MINING-LANE, October 4.

SUGAR.—The market has not been active, but prices have been supported to-day. 700 hds of West India sold, including about 250 in public sale. Barbadoes, 32s. 6d. to 33s.; Demerara, 36s. to 40s. 1,000 bags Mauritius sold steadily in public sale, 27s. 6d. to 37s.; and 2,300 bags Bengal, 36s. to 42s. A cargo of brown Bahia sold adroit. The refined market firm, at last Friday's prices. Grocery lumps, 45s. to 46s. 6d.

COFFEE.—The public sales went off heavily, 1,000 bags native Ceylon offered; the sound bought in 48s.; damaged, first and second class, 44s. 6d. to 46s. 150 casks plantation Ceylon were also offered, and found buyers at about 6d. decline, 56s. to 61s.

TEA.—The public sales comprised 12,200 packages, 3,000 of which were congon, the remainder of various sorts. 9,600 passed auction. About 4,000 sold at and after the sale, at fully previous prices, with an occasional slight advance for congon, "with all faults." The sale will conclude to-morrow.

INDIGO.—The quarterly sale commenced to-day. Total quantity brought forward, 15,850 chests; 1,450 passed auction to-day, 460 sold. The attendance of buyers was small, and the absence of orders for shipment to Russia depressed good and fine Bengal, which were chiefly bought in at last sale's prices to 3d discount; middling and good consuming qualities sold at last sale's prices to a shade advance; while low qualities were neglected, and showed a slight decline; Kurpahs of good qualities are scarce, and sold at 3d. to 4d. advance; low descriptions sold at previous rates; Madras bought in at 2d. to 3d. advance.

SPICES.—1,000 bags black pepper were offered, and bought in 44d. per lb.; 400 bags white sold 8½d. to 8½d. per lb.; nutmegs sold 2s. 7d. to 3s. 2d.; Cochin ginger 40s. to 67s.; all of which were last week's prices.

COCHINEAL.—100 bags sold in public sale at full prices.

SALTPETRE.—2,000 bags sold freely in public sale at full prices: retraction 3½ to 5½, 30s.; retraction 2½, 29s.; and retraction 10½, 28s. 6d. to 29s. Business to some extent subsequently done by private contract.

COTTON.—No sales reported to-day.

TALLOW has advanced fully 1s., and quoted 58s. to 58s. 6d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, October 4.—This market, owing to the announcement that war had been decided upon by Turkey, has changed from the improved tone noticed yesterday, and closed heavily with a downward tendency in prices, which towards the close of business were irregular. The sales amounted to 6,000 bales, speculators taking 1,000, comprising 2½ Pernam and Maranham, 6½d.; 70 Bahia, 6½d.; 30 Egyptian, 7d.; 1,100 Surat, 2½d. to 4½d. per lb. Imports since Thursday 10,000 bales.

MANCHESTER, October 4.—A rather firmer feeling was perceptible in this market yesterday, but this morning a depressing influence was again exercised by the telegraphic news relative to the threatening aspect of the Turkish dispute, and the market has consequently been extremely quiet, and prices have been very irregular. On the whole, there has perhaps not been much alteration from the rates current during last week, as the general turn-out is in favour of holders of stock, and tends to keep up prices.

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